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ZAGLADIN INTERVIEWED ON NATO PLANS, EUROMISSILES THREAT

DW231131 West Berlin DIE WAHRHEIT in German 19 Nov 79 p 3 DW

[Gerhard Seyfarth interview with Vadim Zagladin, deputy head of the International Department of the CPSU Central Committee in Moscow, date of "exclusive" interview not stated]

[Text] Question: Bourgeois propaganda maintains that the Soviet Union has more medium-range missiles than the NATO member states. This is why NATO must "close the arms gap." Likewise they speak of a "preponderance" of the Warsaw Pact armed forces in Europe. What is really behind such contentions?

Answer: The contention that the Soviet Union and the countries of the Warsaw Pact are superior to NATO and the United States on the whole and also in Europe does not correspond to the real state of affairs. In truth, an approximate balance of forces exists between the USSR and the United States as well as in Europe on the whole. This has been admitted several times by leading Western politicians, among them just recently by U.S. President Carter, Secretary of State Vance, and NATO Secretary General Luns. As late as 21 October this year the latter confirmed in an interview granted to the Dutch television network that an approximate balance of forces exists in Europe. One can fully agree with Mr Luns there.

Granted, the structure of the armed forces of the Warsaw Pact and of those of NATO is different. Consequently the concrete ratio of this or that type of weapon is different. If we speak of the balance of forces, then we mean the ratio of the military strength of the two blocs as a whole under consideration of all kinds and types of weapons.

As far as the nuclear weapons in Europe specifically are concerned, the United States and the Western countries have considerably more nuclear charges than the Soviet Union and its allies. The United States alone has twice as many such explosive charges as the USSR, which has been stated in NATO documents several times. Besides, England and France have nuclear armed forces of their own. A considerable part of the West's nuclear means can reach the territory of the USSR and, as the Western press has reported, is capable of destroying up to 20 percent of our country's population.

This is the true state of facts. But now I would like to draw your attention to a slightly different facet of the matter and not to figures. It seems to me that Western politicians often try, with the help of playing with figures, to camouflage the true character of the present moment and to divert the public's attention from the main issue. The main issue, however, in my opinion is the following: Why must NATO "close the arms gap?"

For many years detente has been characterizing the general situation in Europe. In 1975 the Final Act was signed in Helsinki under which 33 countries of Europe as well as the United States and Canada endeavor to make every effort toward continuing and consolidating detente, toward complementing political detente with military detente. A number of treaties and agreements were concluded between the United States and the USSR. Their essence is the rejection of the use of force against each other, the effort to prevent war, above all nuclear war, the effort toward developing peaceful, friendly relations between the states. The question is: If the West abides by all treaties and agreements it has signed, if it continues to advocate the view that the prevention of war is the most important task of the present--why does the problem of a "closure of the arms gap" arise?

Granted people in the West say that it is necessary to close the arms gap because the Soviet Union has increased its own armament too much. This is at odds with the truth, however. For all the world Comrade Brezhnev unmasked this falsehood in Berlin on 6 October 1979. It goes without saying that the Soviet Union is taking measures to strengthen its defense capability, yet this involves the defense capability and not the preparation of a war of aggression. Besides, and this has been emphasized by the Soviet side several times, all measures taken by us are being carried out under consideration of the significance of the balance of forces for the destiny of detente.

On the other hand, the question becomes obvious: If the West is so afraid of the Soviet armament measures, why has the United States failed to react even once to the repeated proposals of the Soviet state to discuss the problem of the nuclear systems of medium range including, of course, the American systems? Why is it, then, that the West has rejected the suggestion of the Warsaw Pact countries to freeze the existing level of arms and forces in Europe for the duration of the negotiations in Vienna? Why do the Western powers refuse to conclude a treaty on the non-first use of the nuclear as well as conventional weapons between the countries of NATO and the Warsaw Pact?

Many more such "why's" may be formulated. But one has not received, and does not receive, any answer.

How, in this case, can one seriously speak of arms reduction when this or that state refuses to conclude agreements of a peaceful character? Obviously it has some plans at variance with peaceloving purposes. Inevitably the anxiety is emerging among the Soviet people that our negotiating partners are harboring their own plans which are rather far away from military detente when they dodge the adoption of concrete measures in the sphere of detente under all sorts of pretexts.

These anxieties only grow if and when we hear the innumerable statements by U.S. and NATO generals on the guarantee of the West's military superiority over the East, on the intention to make the "first strike". Every normal human being cannot but assume that the "closure of the arms gap" by NATO in Europe being under preparation is connected with the aforementioned plans.

Just recently, by the way, a direct hint appeared in the U.S. press recently (with reference to military quarters) that the Pershing II missiles as well as the cruise missiles are to be used for making "a first strike against objects on the territory of the Warsaw Pact countries," as the Washington POST of 17 May 1979 wrote.

This is what is behind the propagandistic utterances of some Western politicians about an allegedly existing military superiority of the USSR and the Warsaw Pact countries.

Question: People in West European countries state that the starting position of NATO in disarmament negotiations with the Warsaw Pact member states would be stronger if NATO would liquidate the above-mentioned "preponderance" of the East. What do you think about that?

Answer: Basically I have already answered the question you posed. But I would like to add a few things to what I have said. If the Western powers speak of a so-called "preponderance" of the East in Europe, then they forget: If something really has changed in the European situation during the past 10 years, then it changed because of actions of the United States and its allies and not of the USSR and its allies. [paragraph continues]

It is a fact that while the USSR and its allies exercised restraint in that period and reduced the number of troop components, units, and launching pads for medium-range missiles as well as the capacity of nuclear explosive charges in the European part of the Soviet territory, while the number of medium-range bombers decreased and the strength of the Soviet troops stationed in central Europe did not increase, the Western powers increased their armed forces on the European Continent. The number of their nuclear warheads in Europe was doubled in the past 10 years and the number of the missile systems increased 20 percent. The atomic artillery of their ground forces was approximately tripled. The number of U.S. troops stationed on West European territory increased. This process is being basically continued through the construction of camps for six U.S. divisions.

Thus if anybody really must worry about the disturbance of the balance, then it is not the West but the East.

But as far as the idle talk about the necessity of the closure of the arms gap as a prerequisite for negotiations is concerned it is necessary to establish full clarity. What they are trying to do is open negotiations with the Soviet Union from the position of pressure on the USSR. In other words, they are trying to talk with our country from the position of strength. This is an attitude clearly doomed to failure. Such attempts never led to success in the past. Nor will they do any good in the future.

The Soviet Union is receptive to negotiations and to the conclusion of all necessary agreements. Yet exclusively and only under observance of the principle of mutuality, the principle of equal security of the sides.

In the communique signed in Vienna in the summer of this year by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev and U.S. President J. Carter both sides forgo the effort toward achieving preponderance over the other. The Soviet Union is fully prepared to abide by this agreement. And we do not, and will not, understand why our negotiating partners, having undertaken such a serious commitment, directly thereafter want to openly repudiate it, basically.

Question: Regardless of the Soviet proposals contained in L. I. Brezhnev's Berlin speech a number of leading politicians of the NATO countries advocates the view that the decision on the stationing of new types of U.S. nuclear weapons in Western Europe be adopted at the next meeting of the NATO Council. Will it still be possible to halt the arms race?

Answer: If the NATO Council nevertheless decides in December to produce new weapons of medium range and to station them in Western Europe, then the situation will considerably worsen, of course. As I have said already, this would, above all, spell a violation of the balance of forces. This would compel the Soviet Union and its allies to ponder measures in response. This would not be a restriction but an intensification of the arms race.

Of course, our country will not reject disarmament negotiations thereafter and will continue the struggle for detente and peace, but the conditions of this struggle naturally will become considerably more difficult. History shows: Once the decision has been made on the production of a new weapon it is very hard to renounce it. It is much more simple to agree beforehand not to produce it.

In the present era our country has been making all sorts of efforts to prevent fateful changes in the development of the European situation. It was with this intention that Comrade L. I. Brezhnev on 6 October addressed himself to the interested governments with the proposal to open negotiations without delay. [paragraph continues]

Comrade Brezhnev stressed in this connection that our country is proceeding from the premise that in the course of negotiations nobody will take rash steps which might harm them.

Besides, the Soviet Union declared its readiness to reduce unilaterally the number of nuclear systems of medium range stationed in the western territories of the USSR, under the proviso, of course, that new U.S. systems of this type will not crop up in Western Europe. It was explained, finally, that we are repeating the proposal to discuss in the SALT III negotiations all problems linked with the systems of medium range in Europe.

The West is still pondering the answer to our proposals. Well, thinking has never done any harm. Hopefully these considerations will lead to reasonable conclusions. In my opinion the most reasonable conclusion would be this: negotiate first and decide later.

Question: What do you think of the position of the FRG Goverrment in the present situation?

Answer: I will not conceal the fact that this position considerably amazes me. To go by the latest speeches and articles by a number of responsible politicians of that country, they have assumed the role of an active propagandist of the new U.S. weapon. I totally fail to see why.

The political and economic role of the FRG in the world has incontestably grown in the past several years. This is largely attributable to detente and the contribution toward detente which the Government of the Federal Republic, the leadership of the Social Democratic Party, and all peace-loving forces of the FRG have made. No doubt the turn away from this course would lead to entirely different results.

On the other hand we must also think of the Soviet-West German relations. These relations have consolidated and obtained a considerable extent especially in connection with detente. Between us a treaty and many different agreements have been concluded which established the foundation for further peaceful cooperation. But it turns out now that certain forces in the FRG are prepared to do everything in their power to make the territory of their country available for the deployment of an ultramodern weapon destined for the "first strike" against our state. The one is hardly compatible with the other!

Next year the peoples of Europe will observe the 35th anniversary of the end of World War II. It would not be bad to recall on that day the lessons taught by the war. The Soviet people is making, and will be making, every effort toward preventing another war, and all the more a nuclear war, from ever becoming the doom of the European Continent. It seems to me that the slogan made up by the communists of the FRG and all people of that country truly devoted to peace is profoundly patriotic and at the same time expresses real love for peace: "The FRG Territory Must Never Become the Cradle of Another War."

Question: Where do you see the danger of the American plans for the inhabitants of West Berlin?

Answer: In the course of a few decades West Berlin led the life of a frontline city. We know that this was not an easy life. The quadripartite agreement opened for West Berlin the chance to change its destiny. This chance has by far not yet been fully exploited, of course--because of the violations of the quadripartite agreement by the FRG. [paragraph continues]

Yet there is a chance for peaceful, calm development of the city--and as I know your party is fighting for its implementation, we fully and wholly support such an orientation.

The implementation of the existing options, however, is totally linked with detente.

The present actions by NATO and, above all, by the United States, as well as by certain forces in the FRG, are aimed at undermining detente and thus also the peaceful prospects of West Berlin. Probably every West Berliner can imagine that a return to "cold war" basically would once again convert the city into a frontline city.

The problem, however, is even more serious.

The NATO strategists make no bones about the fact that the GDR is one of the foremost objects of their military planning. Not only the medium-range weapons but also the theater weapons and even the tactical nuclear weapons constitute a threat to the GDR and thus inevitably also to West Berlin.

Just recently dust from chemical waste of U.S. factories was discovered over Scandinavia. But this is an ordinary peaceful production. The use of the nuclear weapons in the direct neighborhood of West Berlin (200 kilometers are no distance for nuclear weapons) would indeed spell the doom of the city.

The people of West Berlin have preserved the Gedaechniskirche Church as a warning that war must never occur again. If this church really warns them in that respect, then it must also admonish them that it is necessary to do everything humanly possible to prevent another round of the arms race in Europe.

EUROPE SACRIFICE ON ALTAR OF U.S. IMPERIALIST POLICY

ID231101 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 20 Nov 79 Morning Edition p 5 ID

[Doctor of Historical Sciences I. Usachev article: "What Detente's Opponents Are Driving At"]

[Excerpt] The authors of the plans for deploying American medium-range nuclear missiles in West Europe are targeting these missiles not only on the Soviet Union but also on European detente--both military and political. They are targeting these missiles on the agreements reached lately which have reduced the danger of the outbreak of nuclear war. They are targeting these missiles on peace in Europe and throughout the world.

In a number of documents signed during the Soviet-American summit in Vienna the American administration acknowledged that the strengthening of strategic stability accords with the sides' interests and the interests of international security. It also agreed that observance of the principle of equality and identical security is the only reasonable and possible basis for talks with the Soviet Union on further limiting and reducing strategic arms. Washington's present actions in no way square with these commitments by the American administration.

After comparing deeds with words, any unbiased person would draw the logical conclusion that the plans for deploying the new American medium-range nuclear weapons represent an attempt to disrupt strategic stability and sidestep the principle of identical security for the USSR and the United States. [paragraph continues]

This thesis is so clear that it cannot be obscured by the ruses of the born theorists and strategists who are talking of the need to introduce yet another level of strategic stability--"Eurostrategic stability." Attempts to split peace and detente are futile--they are indivisible.

The Pentagon and NATO leadership is in a hurry and is setting itself the task of forcing acceptance at the December NATO Council session of the program for deploying in Europe American nuclear potential designed to resolve strategic schemes. This haste is significant in itself. It is evoked by the realization that with every passing day West Europeans are increasingly clearly aware of the implications and probable consequences of the decisions that it is intended to present them with. And these consequences are a reflection of the cynicism of the policy of American imperialism, which is prepared to turn the European Continent into a desert scorched by nuclear fire for the sake of implementing its aims.

That is no exaggeration. Citing official American documents, [Italian] Senator Nino Pasti pointed out in the aforementioned interview [in PAESE SERA] that the purpose of deploying the American nuclear weapons is to make it possible to wage a nuclear war in Europe without direct damage to the United States. "The destruction of Europe--that is the price of defending the United States," the senator concluded.

Despite the highfaluting talk of "equal partnership" and the "lofty moral principles of foreign policy," American imperialism, when it has deemed it necessary, has not shrunk from interference in other states' internal affairs or, to use American political jargon, "arm twisting." In the preparations for the December NATO session in Brussels such actions are assuming the nature of a massive campaign. Emissaries from Washington are being sent to West Europe. But wavering in West European circles is on the increase, and this is infuriating certain high-ranking figures. U.S. Senator Nunn, one of the opponents of SALT II, went so far as to issue threats against the NATO allies. [White House national security adviser] Z. Brzezinski, dissatisfied with FRG efforts in the sphere of building up military spending, asked one of the leaders of the West German opposition to exert appropriate pressure on the government.

"In a special message the U.S. administration has explained that it is extremely concerned at the lack of mutual understanding between European powers. If the European powers could be bothered to realize that they are just a pile of useless junk, they would immediately stop their squabbling, if only out of self-pity."

The situation is described maliciously, but accurately. The author's name is Stephen Leacock, a Canadian writer. Leacock was writing a parody. He wrote it a long time ago. But now a reality that coincides with the parody may lead to tragedy for the European peoples. This development can and must be averted. The conditions for this exist.

They have taken shape thanks to the new Soviet peace initiatives. The Soviet proposals are aimed at reducing military confrontation, consolidating political detente and making the transition to military detente on the European Continent, which bore the brunt of World War II and where today also the fate of international peace is again to a large extent being decided. It is now for the Western countries to have their say. What is expected from them is not general talk of peace but real moves to curb the arms race and strengthen trust between peoples and states.

WESTERN COUNTRIES TESTING NEW CHEMICAL WEAPONS

ID241750 Moscow TASS in English 1714 GMT 24 Nov 79 ID

[Text] Moscow, November 24, TASS--TASS news analyst Vyacheslav Kuznetsov writes:

Of late, Western press has carried with increasing frequency reports to the effect that the NATO countries are working on chemical re-armament of their troops and to improve these weapons of mass destruction. Thus, the London newspaper GUARDIAN reported that the British airforce has recently tested special chemical substances. Official spokesmen for the Ministry of Defence of the United Kingdom admitted that these tests were "part of a long-term military programme being implemented in cooperation with the United States."

According to New York TIMES, the U.S. Army is now trying to obtain permission to embark on a programme to produce a new generation of chemical weapons. In the words of the newspaper, the request of the army for 19.3 million dollars to produce toxic nerve gases is included in the preliminary budget of the Pentagon for the 1981 fiscal year.

The intention is to use the money to build a complex to produce a new generation of chemical weapons--the so-called "binary shells" for artillery using nerve gases.

In the FRG, a scandal broke out recently after it transpired that a number of West German firms, in violation of the international agreements contracted by the FRG not to produce chemical and biological weapons, had for a long time been engaged in a secret production of chemical weapons and supplying them to the Bundeswehr.

The appeal to equip the armies of the North Atlantic bloc with chemical weapons and to embark on active preparations for a chemical and bacteriological warfare on the continent was launched in September by the West German General Franz Schultze who at that time served as chief commander of the Allied NATO Armed Forces in central Europe.

Such appeals and practical steps by the NATO military to improve chemical weapons underline the importance and topicality of implementing the Soviet proposals on complete and effective prohibition of these weapons of mass destruction.

In 1972, the Soviet Union together with other socialist countries tabled [proposed] in the Geneva Conference of the Committee on Disarmament a draft convention to prohibit development, production and stockpiling of chemical weapons and their destruction. In 1974, during the Soviet-U.S. summit meeting an agreement was reached to embark on bilateral negotiations aimed at prohibiting the chemical means of warfare, which have continued up till now. At the last meeting at Geneva held from July 16 to August 31 of this year, negotiations between the USSR and the USA were continued with a view to producing an agreed joint proposal on universal, complete and verifiable prohibition of chemical weapons.

The present situation calls for a rapid and successful completion of these negotiations. The conclusion of an international convention which would outlaw one of the most dangerous types of weapons of mass destruction--chemical means of warfare, will represent a substantial contribution to the cause of curbing the arms race and consolidating international security.

U.S. ADMINISTRATION TACTICALLY SPLIT ON CBWS FOR EUROPE

LD261455 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Nov 79 p 5 LD

[N. Kurdyumov dispatch: "Pentagon's Latest 'Gift'"]

[Text] Washington--While Washington is trying to impose on the West European countries its plan to deploy new U.S. nuclear missile weapons systems on their territory, the Pentagon is preparing to offer its European NATO allies its latest sinister "gift": The prospect of the deployment of chemical weapons in Western Europe.

Under cover of this same mythical "Soviet threat" the U.S. military departments are strenuously seeking the implementation of their long elaborated program for the production of improved types of chemical weapons aimed at use in Europe.

The U.S. press reports, quoting Defense Department official spokesmen, that the program involves in particular the production of artillery shells containing neuroparalytic gas, to replace existing chemical weapons stocks in the U.S. Army arsenal. The army's demand for the appropriation of funds for the production of neuroparalytic gas has been included in the budget drafts for fiscal 1981.

The program for the production of new types of chemical weapons has provoked hot discussion at the top level of the Carter administration. But the doubts felt by some State Department and National Security Council representatives are due by no means to fundamental objections to the new types of barbaric weapons but to tactical considerations. As New York TIMES observer Richard Burt notes, some representatives of the administration fear that giving the go-ahead to the program to produce new chemical weapons "will alarm allied governments in Western Europe" and could jeopardize plans to deploy new U.S. nuclear missile weapons system in the NATO countries.

USSR READY FOR 'ANY NEGOTIATIONS' TO AVERT EUROMISSILES DEPLOYMENT

LD261427 Copenhagen AKTUELT in Danish 15 Nov 79 p 7 LD

[Article by NOVOSTI Foreign Commentator Dmitriy Ardamatskiy: "Soviet Union Is Sounding Alarm Because Military Balance Is In Danger"]

[Text] The disarmament issue has been a central foreign policy theme of the public debate which has been going on since Leonid Brezhnev announced in his 6 October speech that the Soviet Union has decided to withdraw 20,000 soldiers, 1,000 tanks and other military equipment from central Europe to the Soviet Union and, furthermore, is prepared to reduce the number of medium-range nuclear missiles in the western part of the Soviet Union provided NATO abandons its plans to deploy new medium-range missiles in West Europe.

The Soviet initiative is so concrete and constructive that NATO at first felt compelled to welcome it and take it seriously rather than behave as on previous occasions, when it merely dismissed and ignored Soviet peace intitatives. However, the intial positive reaction has been succeeded by a steadily growing stream of preconditions, reservations and queries, which shows that NATO is still not disposed to accept the idea of disarmament or even of maintaining the current level of armament.

The Soviet leaders believe that the most alarming feature in East-West political relations is the extremely high and therefore extremely dangerous level of military confrontation. A small, perhaps quite accidental spark would be enough to light the powder keg and thereby cause a catastrophe.

However, the West claims that political detente with its growing mutual trust and so forth is perfectly compatible with military confrontation, some people even maintaining that political detente can only be furthered if there is an arms buildup.

The Soviet Union categorically rejects such thinking and maintains that political detente cannot develop much further unless results are achieved in military detente.

It is in this situation that NATO proposes to deploy in West Europe a basically new type of nuclear missile which would decisively upset the existing military balance and which would force East Europe, too, to embark on a new phase of rearmament.

That is why the Soviet Union is sounding the alarm. And that is why it is submitting a specific, unilateral disarmament intiative. It is doing so in the hope that this good example will appeal to common sense in the NATO countries. The positive results from this still remain to be seen. NATO still maintains that the new, so-called Euromissiles merely modernize U.S. tactical missiles in Europe--which they say is necessitated by the Soviet SS 20 missiles. [paragraph continues]

It is true that the Soviet Union is modernizing its defense, but every single step in this respect follows and is taken in response to an earlier step by NATO, such as the creation of a range of aircraft-and submarine-launched nuclear weapons completely surrounding the Soviet Union. This aspect, like every other aspect, is ignored, with neither NATO nor the Pentagon having said anything about how many warheads are to be mounted on the 600 or so new Eurostrategic missiles under discussion. In principle each missile can carry 10 warheads, and each of these 6,000 nuclear bombs can reach from the Atlantic coast right to the other side of the Urals. . . .

As regards the Soviet Union, in the past 10 years it has not added a single missile or aircraft to its medium-range nuclear potential in the western part of the Soviet Union (and the Soviet Union has not deployed these weapons anywhere at all outside its own territory). Moreover, in the same decade the number of these missiles and their nuclear capacity have even been somewhat reduced.

Although it is not admitted, NATO's plan is aimed at creating a completely new strategic situation in Europe. This is something which the Soviet Union would be unable to ignore and which would start a new round in the arms race. The Soviet Union wishes to avoid this, and so it has told NATO that it is willing to reduce the number of medium-range nuclear missiles in the western areas of the Soviet Union if NATO in return refrains from deploying Pershing II and cruise missiles in West Europe.

Since 6 October, when the intitative was submitted right up to the present day the Soviet Union has proposed a number of different possibilities for holding negotiations--an all-European political conference, the opening of SALT III talks or negotiations between the NATO and Warsaw Pact countries--to realize the Soviet proposals and to specify all the technical details and so forth. The Soviet Union is prepared to enter into any negotiations whatever aimed at avoiding a new round in the arms race. What is NATO's answer to that?

WESTERN POLITICIANS' DUPLICITY ON MISSILES LIKE JANUS WORSHIP

LD261541 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 11 Nov 79 p 3 LD

[Nikolay Polyanov article: "The Policy of a Two-Faced Janus"]

[Text] The ancient Romans depicted the God Janus as two-faced. And with good reason-- In this deity reposed a sombre symbolism. The temple of Janus would be opened when weapons began to jangle on the battlefields. And it would close with the coming of peace. Two-facedness bodes no good. . . .

Images of remote antiquity come to mind when you familiarize yourself with the speeches of certain Western politicians. First they vow fidelity to detente and publicly acknowledge that in Europe and the world there is a balance of forces, which make disarmament both possible and desirable. Then theyassert that this balance does not exist, and that the Atlantic alliance must, they say, deploy a new generation of American medium-range missiles on West European territory.

NATO Secretary General Joseph Luns would not seem to be a person you would of suspected at all of wanting to belittle the "Soviet threat", which he has made virtually the fundamental theme of his public Atlanticist. But even he recently confirmed that "parity of forces has been established" between the two military groupings. The head of the American State Department, Secretary Cyrus Vance, has been speaking in just the same spirit. Recently with a touch of sadness in his voice he confessed that "the world had changed" and that American might had passed "from a world in which we had superiority in strategic arms, to a world where equality exists." And he went on to say: "Both the United States and the Soviet Union, the West and the East, have enough technical resources to preserve parity, and neither side will allow the other to achieve decisive superiority."

In other words, the changes in Europe and the world now favor detente more than at any time before. It is precisely from this fact that the Soviet peace initiative, expounded by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev in Berlin just over a month ago, proceeds. It will be recalled that it is a question of reducing the present quantity of medium-range nuclear facilities deployed in the western areas of the Soviet Union, on condition that there is no additional deployment of such weapons in Western Europe. As regards the practical treatment [osushchestvleniye] of this problem, there is only one path here--that of initiating dialog. Leonid Ilich recalled this in his reply to a question posed by a PRAVDA correspondent. It is especially important that hasty actions which might complicate the situation and prevent positive results from being achieved should not be taken. There will be greater chances of achieving such results, if, pending an outcome to this dialog, NATO does not begin to take any decisions on the production and deployment of the new generation of nuclear missiles in Western Europe.

Serious politicians in the West have treated the Soviet invitation to the discussion table with the very greatest attention. They realize that to let the opportunity for dialog slip by means setting Europe back a long way and to a great extent canceling out the good fruits of detente and thrusting European policy into the trenches of cold war. Not without reason does Willy Brandt, chairman of the West German Social Democratic Party, warn that if the West does not accept these proposals for talks, then "we face the threat that... everything that has been achieved, including the results of cooperation in economic, technological and cultural spheres will be reduced to nothing." And furthermore: "The initiative of the head of the Soviet party and state opens up the chance for new talks between East and West at a high political level. The Soviet Union's readiness to add new impetus to detente has so far been undervalued."

But there are other voices too. Their spectrum is quite broad--ranging from the militant tirades of London's diehards, competing in anti-Sovietism with their recent guests from Beijing, to those who are attempting to come off scot free, by saying a timid and half-hearted "yes", only to then act in the spirit of a coarse and unreserved "no". We are talking about politicians who have been caught napping by the Soviet initiative, placed in an embarrassing position and forced to put their cards on the table and make clearly understood exactly what they want. But it is precisely clarity which they fear. For if they spoke openly in front of the public and told of the true reality underlying the risky projects elaborated in the Pentagon, then they would not escape a squall of indignant protest.

It appears that Hans Apel, the West German defense minister, has also found himself in a quandry. On the one hand he acknowledges that "the arms race leads not to greater but to lesser security", that "there are enough objective reasons for turning toward arms control", that Bonn is even "ready for this" and that in general the policy of detente is a good thing, but cold war is a misfortune. On the other hand this same Hans Apel considers as inevitable the NATO decision (it is to be taken in Brussels by the NATO Council in mid-December) to deploy the new generation of American nuclear missiles in Western Europe. His formula is simple and at the same time extremely dangerous: "First arms upgrading, and only then talks on disarmament."

Where then is the logic? If there exists parity of forces in Europe, as Messrs Luns and Vance confirm, if disarmament provides greater security for Europeans, as Mr Apel agrees, and if Bonn is ready for dialog on European military detente, then why this "arms upgrading"? Some of the West German defense minister's cabinet colleagues try to justify it: Such, they say, is the wish of the Americans, a fact we have been reminded of yet again by Washington's special emissary, David Aaron, who visited both Bonn and other West European capitals with a specific "pressure-exerting mission." There is no denying, Washington's pressure on its partners is becoming increasingly unceremonious.

But the history of recent decades has seen several examples of Western Europe managing to defend its own viewpoint, putting its interests before those of Washington. But this time, incidentally, it is not a question of a "chicken war" between the two sides of the Atlantic, nor of feuds concerning the invasion of the domestic American market by West European automobiles, but of the fate of Western Europe. The sky above it will become no clearer but darken if Western Europe gives in to the diktat of the Pentagon and opens its doors to a new generation of American missiles. So it is not without reason that someone so well-versed in military matters, like the West German General von Baudissin, former deputy chief of staff of NATO supreme command, frankly says: "It is only to be expected that the Soviet Union will interpret the deployment of Pershing missiles or similar systems as an increased threat."

Hence the conclusions: It is not a concern for security, but a contempt for it that motivates those who are rushing to pack West European territory full of explosives. If, however, such an attitude as that of the Pentagon toward Western Europe, (which, they say, is many thousands kilometers from the Potomac), is still possible to explain, then the future of the continent must not leave West European politicians indifferent. General Von Baudissin, when explaining the insistence of the American NATO leadership with respect to the deployment of new nuclear missiles in Western Europe, writes, not without reason: "It is very difficult for some experts to accustom themselves to the idea of parity, that is to renounce the patent U.S. superiority in the nuclear-strategic sphere, which had existed up to this time." It may be indeed difficult, but it is categorically essential to do so. The Europeans, and not only them, gain by such parity, which makes it possible to conduct a realistic dialog on military detente on the continent.

Such are the reflections which involuntarily spring to mind when observing the dangerous political poker game of the Atlanticists. Now, by means of their two-faced game, they want to avoid giving a direct answer to the question posed in the seventies about the future destiny of Europe. But this question must after all be answered. The worship of Janus will not help there; it has never brought any good yet.

DANISH SOCIAL-DEMOCRATS CALL FOR POSTPONING DECISION ON WEAPONS

LD262126 Moscow TASS in English 1957 GMT 26 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Copenhagen, November 26, TASS--Adoption by NATO of the decision to deploy in the territory of a number of West European countries of new medium-range missile nuclear weapons must be postpoined for six months. Such a statement was approved by the last session of the Paliamentary Group of the Social-Democratic Party of Denmark, the most numerous group in the nation's parliament.

The postponement of this decision, the Social-Democratic Party Group stressed, will give the NATO member-countries the possibility to discuss the problems of a general reduction of armaments in Europe in the wake of the Soviet Union's announced unilateral reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe.

Criticism by the U.S. Government of the statement made by the parliamentary Social-Democratic Party of Denmark will not affect the position of the Danish Government on this question during the December session of NATO in Brussels, Danish Defence Minister Poul Sogaard said in an interview to Danish information agency RITZAUS BUREAU. The minister expressed the hope that the other session participants will, on arrival in Brussels, share the opinion on the need to postpone the decision on the deployment of new missiles.

Danish Foreign Minister Kjeld Olesen, for his part, stressed that Denmark is still opposed to deployment on its territory of nuclear weapons in a time of peace.

STILL TIME BEFORE NATO COUNCIL FOR WEST TO GIVE MBFR RESPONSE

LD261343 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 24 Nov 79 p 3 LD

[Observer Vadim Pavlov "International Review": "Following a Course of Military Detente"]

[Text] These days the world public is following with unremitting attention the development of events on which the resolution of one of the vital questions of our time will largely depend--whether mankind will succeed in blocking the path of the arms race and preventing a new spiral in it. The Soviet Union and other socialist countries are doing everything to promote this. Clear evidence of this is provided by the Soviet Union's recent proposals put forward by L.I. Brezhnev in Berlin.

It was with a feeling of deep satisfaction that people of good will greeted the Soviet state's new peace initiative. Many sober-minded Western politicians have responded to it positively. A favorable atmosphere has been created in which real potential has emerged for giving an appreciable impetus to the progress of talks on disarmament questions at various East-West international forums. This concerns not least the Vienna talks on the reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe.

The history of all rounds of the Vienna talks, which have been going on for 6 years now with breaks, indicates that the Soviet Union and the other socialist states approach the talks with a high degree of responsibility and are sparing no effort to achieve an agreement taking into account the legitimate interests of all participants. The socialist countries have put forward dozens of compromise proposals, of an all-embracing or partial nature, which are fully in accordance with the agreed principles of the concluding communique of the preparatory consultations. Clear agreement was reached that, first, it will be a question of mutual reductions; second, that the reductions will affect all armed forces and armaments except naval forces; and third, that "specific measures must be elaborated in detail as regards scale and time so as to insure that in all respects and at any time they are in accordance with the principle of nondetriment to any country's security."

A clear and convincing manifestation of the socialist countries' constructive attitude and their desire to break the deadlock at the Vienna talks can be seen in the proposals which they put forward on 8 June last year. These proposals, which constituted the most significant act by either side, gave concrete answers to the key questions of the talks, with broad consideration for the Western participants' views. Here, in brief, are the main provisions. The socialist countries expressed readiness to establish, through two states of reduction, equal overall numerical strength levels for NATO and Warsaw Pact armed forces at the level of 900,000 men each, including 700,000 for the ground forces.

The Soviet Union agreed to reduce its troops at the first stage by formations (divisions) and proposed that the United States withdraw its troops from central Europe by brigades and reduce its forces by an equal percentage, that is, in proportion to their numerical strength in the "zone of reduction." Finally the Soviet Union and the socialist countries declared their readiness to withdraw from central Europe a significant quantity of military hardware, including 1,000 tanks, on condition that the West reduces by a certain number of units NATO's tactical nuclear facilities and delivery systems.

Even on the admission of many Western politicians and experts, the socialist countries' proposals took into account the viewpoint of their partners in the talks to a greater extent than was expected. Thus U.S. President J. Carter, for instance, assessed them as a "concrete step in the right direction." FRG Chancellor H. Schmidt described these proposals as a "significant basis for achieving the aims of the Vienna talks."

However, corresponding steps facilitating the reaching of agreement did not follow from the Western delegations at the Vienna talks.

As was stressed in the communique of the Warsaw Pact Foreign Ministers Committee Budapest session, the NATO countries have not given a "businesslike answer to these constructive proposals." The Western countries reject all proposals by Warsaw Pact members aimed at building confidence and facilitating the resolution of the task of reducing troops and arms.

At the 19th round of the talks, now under way in the Austrian capital, the Western side is continuing to play a political game with the aim of changing in its favor the equilibrium of forces which exists in central Europe. On the pretext of the principle of collectivity, for a number of years now the West has been pursuing the goal of giving West European countries the opportunity to avoid taking on concrete commitments and at the same time foisting discriminatory commitments on the USSR and the other socialist countries. In order to disorient the public and create an appearance of "activity," the bourgeois press is exaggerating rumors of "new" Western "peace" proposals--already submitted in Vienna, in reality--which are intended to "revive" the Vienna talks. Thus the British FINANCIAL TIMES newspaper reports that the Western allies intend to propose withdrawing about 13,000 American soldiers from central Europe in exchange for a Soviet reduction of 30,000 servicemen, without taking into account the fact that the USSR has already announced the unilateral withdrawal from GDR territory of about 20,000 of its servicemen. Such a proposal is nothing but an attempt to upset the balance of forces in favor of the Western powers belonging to NATO.

Knowing that the USSR, as it has already stated repeatedly, will not permit the equilibrium of forces in central Europe to be upset, Western propaganda is already beginning to shout about the socialist countries' unwillingness to promote the success of the Vienna dialog.

The possibility cannot be excluded that the Western delegations at the Vienna talks have received corresponding instructions "from above" to play the game in this way, so as to distract attention from the main action in the spectacle which is to take place in Brussels by dragging out the talks. In Brussels, as is known, a routine NATO Council session will meet in mid-December; according to the designs of its transatlantic organizers, it is to adopt a decision on the production and deployment of American medium-range nuclear facilities on the territory of a number of European states. In other words, the question of turning Western Europe into a launch pad for new American missiles will be decided at the session.

The implementation of NATO's plans would mean a new shipping up of the arms race, since the appearance on the European Continent of several hundred American ultramodern missiles with nuclear warheads would change the strategic situation in Europe in the NATO bloc's favor. Of course, the Soviet Union and its allies could not let this happen and would have to adopt retaliatory measures to protect themselves against any kind of unexpected occurrences or incidents.

The time which remains before the end of the present round of the Vienna talks gives the Western side the opportunity to profit from the favorable situation which has arisen as a result of the recent Soviet initiatives and finally to display the appropriate good will, so that the Vienna talks can succeed and concrete steps can be taken toward military detente and the reduction of the level of military confrontation in the center of the continent.

At the Vienna talks the Soviet Union adheres firmly to a line of military detente and of achieving the goals which would insure a peaceful life and fruitful cooperation for all the peoples of Europe.

WARSAW PACT FOREIGN MINISTERS TO MEET IN DECEMBER

ID251812 Moscow TASS in English 1800 GMT 25 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, November 25, TASS--In accordance with the understanding reached, a meeting of the Committee of the Foreign Ministers of the Warsaw Treaty member-states is to be held in Berlin early in December this year.

BOURGEOIS CONCEPTS ATTEST TO IDEOLOGICAL DEBILITY OF ANTICOMMUNISTS

ID231333 Riga SOVETSKAYA LATVIYA in Russian 2 Nov 79 p 3 LD

[Article by Z. Mironova, candidate of philosophical sciences and Latvian State University lecturer under the rubic "On the Fronts of the Ideological Struggle": "Vain Attempts of the Anticommunists"]

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee resolution "On the Further Improvement of Ideological and Political-Educational Work" emphasizes the tremendous significance of our party's ideological activity under the conditions of developed socialism and outlines ways and means for its all-round improvement.

"The core of ideological and political-educational work has been, and remains, the formation in Soviet people of a scientific world outlook, selfless devotion to the party's cause and communist ideals, love for the socialist fatherland and proletarian internationalism," the resolution states. The fraternal parties of the socialist countries and the international communist movement are guided by Marxism-Leninism, which points the way to socialism and communism, and it has tremendous attractive force for the working people of the developing countries.

It is therefore no accident that Marxist-Leninist teaching is now one of the main targets of the fierce ideological struggle between socialism and capitalism. The main aim of bourgeois propaganda and the various sovietological studies is to discredit Marxism-Leninism as the only correct scientific revolutionary theory and to undermine its influence on the working masses.

The bourgeois ideologists' attempts to distort Marxism-Leninism by artificially counterposing Marx to Lenin and misrepresenting the essence of both Marxism and Leninism are their most traditional and hackeneyed methods. In this connection Marx is wrongly depicted as a supporter of determinism and of the spontaneous path to socialism, while subjectivism, voluntarism, and disregard for the natural laws of social development are ascribed to Lenin. Attacks of this sort are used by the anticommunists to present Lenin's teaching as a purely national doctrine, as a typically Russian phenomenon and thus refute its objective and natural nature.

In their works Soviet social scientists have frequently stressed and exposed in a reasoned way the absurdity and scientific unsoundness of denying the continuity of Marxism and Leninism. Yet many bourgeois authors (D. Armstrong, L. Schapiro and others) are now again dragging out into the light various pseudoscientific theories about the alleged contradiction between Marxism and Leninism.

The anticommunists, and with them the revisionists, speak of the obsoleteness of Marxism-Leninism under the present conditions of the communist parties' activity. Accusing Marxism-Leninism of dogmatism, bourgeois ideologists allege that it cannot be a guide to the analysis of present-day activity, especially the processes taking place connected with the scientific and technical revolution.

They are fighting for a revision of the basic provisions of Marxism-Leninism, trying to emasculate the revolutionary essence of this great teaching. Thus, in an article on the prospects for the development of Soviet society published in the French journal LE PROJET, the author calls for the evolution of Soviet society into a so-called "more modern type of socialism" linked above all with "deviation from Marxism-Leninism."

Essentially these arguments merge closely with the theory of "deideologization" which became widespread in the West in the sixties. Its bourgeois apologists predicted the end of ideology in the industrial society in general and the loss of the role and influence of socialist ideology in particular. The theory of "deideologization" was aimed at weakening the influence of the ideas of Marxism-Leninism on the working people of the capitalist countries and eroding socialist ideology in the socialist countries.

Life has shown the unfoundedness of the allegations and hopes of the bourgeois ideologists and has refuted the thesis of the "obsoleteness" of Marxist-Leninist teaching. The Soviet people under the leadership of the Communist Party have built a developed socialist society and achieved considerable successes in resolving the problem of uniting the achievements of the scientific and technical revolution with the advantages of socialism and in controlling the complex multisectorial system of the national economy. A considerable step forward has been taken in the creative development of Marxist-Leninist theory.

The successes of Marxist-Leninist teaching and its embodiment in the practice of socialism force the ideologists of the bourgeoisie, alongside direct attacks on Marxism-Leninism, to seek new, more flexible ways and means for discrediting socialist ideology.

The theory of "reideologization" which anticommunism has brought to the fore in its ideological arsenal in recent years is a typical example of the evolution of its tactic. The change in the correlation of forces in the world arena in favor of socialism and the broad dissemination of the influence of the ideas of Marxism-Leninism have forced many ideologists of the bourgeoisie to renounce their negative attitude toward ideology. This assessment of the tactic of anticommunism is also linked with the fact that imperialism sees a considerable danger in the passive, defensive nature of bourgeois ideology.

The essence of the theory of "reideologization" consists, first, in a revision of the significance of ideology in the direction of the recognition of its role and functions in the world today and, second, in the need to activate the ideological efforts of imperialism. The theory of "reideologization" acts in the role of an ideological inspirer of the offensive tactic of anticommunism in the ideological struggle against the world of socialism. This is specifically expressed in the mobilization of the actions of all imperialism's propaganda services, the expansion of the sphere of activity of anticommunism's theoretical base--"Sovietology"--and also in the intensification of mendacious campaigns around the "dissidents" and "human rights" in the USSR and the socialist countries.

It should be noted that the bourgeois theories of "deideologization" and "reideologization" exist simultaneously in imperialism's ideological strategy and supplement each other. If the strategic goal of anticommunism remains the same--"deideologization," that is, society's liberation from socialist ideology--then the theory of "reideologization" is designed to mobilize all the assets of the bourgeois ideological system to attain this goal.

The method of pitting the theory of Marxism-Leninism against the practice of socialism and accusing the CPSU of a pragmatic, utilitarian attitude to theory has also become widespread in present-day bourgeois Sovietology.

The bourgeois ideologists promote the unfounded thesis that the ideology of Marxism-Leninism is only brought up post factum to justify the party's political line at a particular moment. "Every leader or leading group has done everything it deemed necessary and has then constructed an ideological rationalization," the authors of the U.S. publication "Ideology and Modern Politics [Ideologiya i Sovremennaya Politika], couched in a frankly anticommunist spirit, write, for instance. A number of bourgeois Sovietologists categorically describe the CPSU's creative development and enrichment of Marxist-Leninist theory as "revisionism." Here statements of this sort are becoming increasingly popular in anticommunist literature and propaganda.

These slanderous fabrications are aimed at denying the scientific nature of the party's policy and undermining the unity of Marxist-Leninist theory and practice.

"The strength of Marxism-Leninism lies in its constant creative development. That is what Marx taught. That is what Lenin taught. Our party will always be loyal to their behests," L. I. Brezhnev stressed at the 25th CPSU Congress. While retaining loyalty to the basic principles of Marxism-Leninism, our party has always struggled for the close unity of revolutionary theory and practice which is an important natural law of its activity. The theory of Marxism-Leninism is constantly being intensified on the basis of the practice of communist building and at the same time serves as a reliable guideline to action. In developing the theory of scientific communism in accordance with the existing conditions of society's life, the CPSU resolutely opposes dogmatism, the divorce of theory from reality and the practice of the revolutionary struggle.

Revisionism, as is well known, signifies the fundamental revision of the revolution of Marxist-Leninist teaching and its international significance. It is precisely present-day revisionists who are the loyal accomplices of anticommunism in its attacks on Marxism-Leninism. Rightwing revisionists like R. Garaudy and E. Fischer fight for the existence of different versions of Marxism (European, Asian, Russian) and for the diversity of the models of socialism. Our party views Marxism-Leninism as an integral, single teaching and opposes revisionist attempts to break it down into so-called "regional Marxisms" and deny its international content.

Bourgeois ideologists' obstinate adherence to long discredited methods, their leap-frogging from one theory and concept to another or the eclectic combination of these theories and concepts attest to the ideological debility of the anticommunists and revisionists and the futility of their efforts to discredit Marxism-Leninism and belittle its significance.

The unity of Marxist-Leninist teaching and social practice and the practical implementation of the ideas of scientific communism give insuperable revolutionary-transforming strength to the working people of the Soviet Union and the socialist countries and the entire international working class and its allies. The hopes of anticommunists of all stripes of the erosion of socialism are as always doomed to failure.

PRAVDA ON CEMA COOPERATION IN ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION

ID201131 [Editorial Report ID] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 November 1979 publishes on page 4 under the rubric "CEMA: Boundaries, Quest, Problems" a 1,500-word special correspondent S. Baygarov article entitled "What Will We Leave our Descendants?" It deals with cooperation among the CEMA countries in developing nature conservation measures, devoting particular attention to their record on preventing pollution of water resources.

OVCHINNIKOV REVIEWS EUROMISSILE ISSUE, RHODESIA SITUATION

LD261441 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 Nov 79 p 5 LD

[Untitled international review by Vsevolod Ovchinnikov]

[Text] Another autumn week has passed, bringing us one step nearer to the threshold of a new decade. The 1970s have substantially changed the international climate and changed it for the better. The European peoples have been enriched by the faith that this is not simply a brief episode, that peaceful coexistence can be long-term. After all, it is only under conditions of peace that a solution can be found to the major problems facing mankind: eliminating the economic backwardness of many countries, hunger, and disease; developing new energy sources and nature conservation. Only at the conference table can ground be found for settling problematic issues.

Throughout the present decade detente has dominated in political relations between states and the first steps have been taken in limiting the arms race. Will this trend persist in European and world politics in the 1980s also or will development regress? Will concord between states continue to grow and will they build their relations on the basis of growing trust in each other, or will it give way to fear and suspicion? The overall picture of world politics gives grounds not only for positive conclusions but also for concern. The international situation now is such, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev has noted, that it requires not general words about peace and disarmament but real steps to curb the arms race and strengthen trust among peoples and states. As for the Soviet Union, it is prepared, together with the fraternal socialist countries, to undertake new constructive negotiations and new practical steps.

Creation and Cooperation

This week the 12th RCP Congress was an important event in the life of the socialist community. Its participants assessed the path which has been traveled and discussed the tasks of the country's socioeconomic development. The RCP Central Committee report delivered by Comrade N. Ceausescu outlined the heights which Socialist Romania must scale in the forthcoming 5-year period and the longer term. Foreign guests, including a CPSU delegation headed by Comrade A.Ya. Pelshe, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, took part in the work of the congress.

Soviet people rejoice in the successes of the working class, peasantry and intelligentsia of Romania achieved under the RCP's leadership. Together with the achievements of the other fraternal countries, they convincingly confirm that socialism opens up broad opportunities for social, economic and spiritual development before every people. At the same time they attest to the fruitfulness of close all-round cooperation among the sovereign socialist states. Built on the basis of equality, mutual advantages and comradely mutual aid, this cooperation both bilaterally and within the CEMA framework is of tangible benefit, promotes the implementation of national plans and serves the interests of the peoples of all socialist community countries.

In the 1980s the mutual ties between the fraternal countries are bound to acquire new scope and advance along the path of intensifying socialist economic integration. Valuable experience has already been accumulated in the joint construction of industrial enterprises, the laying of oil and gas pipelines and the pooling of power grids. The CEMA countries are now jointly embarking on the implementation of long-term targeted cooperation programs.

Problems of fuel, energy and raw materials, of increasing the production of food and consumer goods, developing the most modern machine building and improving transport communications are now being brought to the fore. The solution of these problems will insure a reliable foundation for the further progress of the entire socialist community and of each country individually.

The fraternal parties leading socialist and communist building are analyzing deeply and comprehensively the requirements and features of the forthcoming decade. A course has been set toward turning the next two 5-year plans into a period of intensive production, scientific and technical cooperation. Of course, this cooperation must be a mutually advantageous business. Each country has its own interests, features, traditions, and objective economic potential. The vitality and strength of the socialist community consists of the fact that within its framework it is possible to combine national and international interests sensibly and harmoniously.

Not "Arms Upgrading" but Talks

During these days A.A. Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR foreign minister, paid official visits to Spain and the FRG and a USSR Supreme Soviet Chambers' Foreign Affairs Commissions delegation headed by B.N. Ponomarev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, had a series of meetings with Italian parliamentarians. These trips took place within the mainstream of ordinary, regular contacts. However, the world press notes, they acquired special importance in connection with the new Soviet initiatives on questions of military detente. The Soviet representatives at the recent meetings confirmed the USSR's readiness to embark on talks immediately in order to prevent the further spiraling of the arms race in Europe, particularly in the sphere of medium-range nuclear weapons.

In response to the Soviet peace initiatives, bellicose NATO circles, as is well known, have set a pernicious course: first to upgrade their arms and then to conduct talks on disarmament "from a position of strength." Hurried efforts are being made to get the NATO Council's December session to approve the plan to deploy new U.S. nuclear missile weapons systems in Western Europe, despite the doubts of the bloc's hesitating members. But after all it has long been known in international practice that it is easier to prevent a dangerous development of events in good time than to deal with its consequences later. The Soviet Union advocates that talks should precede any hasty steps which might undermine the chances of an agreement.

What really lies behind the calls to "upgrade" and modernize NATO's military potential? It is not a question of the balance of forces in Europe having allegedly changed. It is a question of U.S. military doctrine having changed. Under conditions in which a certain equilibrium of forces has taken shape in the sphere of strategic intercontinental weapons, the United States is seeking to acquire superiority over the USSR at a different, regional level.

Behind the plans to deploy the new U.S. weapons systems in Western Europe you can glimpse the intention to create an arsenal of preemptive-strike missiles situated close to the territory of the USSR and the other Warsaw Pact states. As we can see, the doctrine of preventive or preemptive nuclear strikes advanced 5 years ago by Schlesinger has found continuers. The gamble on such a preventive strike requires that weapons be both close to their target and technologically superior. [paragraph continues]

The present plan to modernize NATO's nuclear forces incorporates both these elements. The new U.S. missiles can reach Soviet territory from West European bases in just 4 minutes. (This, of course, substantially increases the risk of an accidental nuclear clash: Let us recall that an error which recently led to a combat alert signal at the U.S. missile center was discovered only after 6 minutes.)

Is it possible here to speak of any "modernization" when, first, it is a case of deploying qualitatively new weapons (cruise missiles and Pershing II missiles) and, second, when instead of the 108 existing missiles it is planned to deploy 572 new missiles which, in addition to the FRG, are to be located in Britain, Belgium, the Netherlands and Italy?

If the new U.S. nuclear weapons systems in Europe are deployed in these countries, a qualitatively new military-political situation would take shape, for such an attempt on NATO's part to acquire military superiority would confront the USSR and the other Warsaw Pact states with the need to take appropriate countermeasures.

We cannot fail to see that in counting on pushing back from the United States the threat of nuclear retribution, the Pentagon strategists are jeopardizing Western Europe, leaving it no chances of survival in either a regional or a local nuclear conflict. It is no accident that at the recent session of the NATO Nuclear Planning Group the U.S. representative had to bring pressure to bear on the junior countries and twist the arms of dissenters and waverers.

"These debates in NATO," NEWSWEEK announces, "were the stormiest in recent years. Their foundation was laid when L.I. Brezhnev announced that the Soviet Union would make a unilateral reduction in the number of its troops based in Eastern Europe. To some Europeans, Brezhnev's initiative was a genuine peace offering that the West could scarcely ignore. To others, it was a blatant political ploy designed to perpetuate the Warsaw Pact's growing military superiority." (Let us note for our part that you can only marvel at such logic, but if you follow it through, why should NATO not embark on the unilateral reduction of its own troops if this will make it possible--and, moreover without spending billions of dollars--to insure "military superiority?")

The same issue of NEWSWEEK carried a commentary by the West German columnist Theo Sommer. He is highly critical of the plans to "modernize" NATO's nuclear weapons. "If the Russians will, as they have already announced, respond in kind, the West's military gain will be fleeting," Sommer remarks. What is still more important, in his opinion, is the fact that this venture is not only senseless but also dangerous. "There is not and cannot be any such thing as true Eurostrategic equality."--he emphasizes. "The hard realities of geography indicate that even a strengthened NATO medium-range missile arsenal does not threaten the Soviet Union with total destruction, while if the USSR resorted to similar means it could deliver a death blow to West Europe."

In our time the future of West Europe is linked as never before with the prospect of preserving peace. The security of every European depends not on how many missiles are deployed around his home. It is not "arms upgrading with a view to disarmament" but a consistent policy of lowering the level of military confrontation in Europe while observing the principle of identical security that is needed for the genuine strengthening of peace.

Racism's Days Are Numbered

At the same time as the London conference on Rhodesia has proceeded to a discussion of the terms of a cease fire and as its chairman--British Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington--is making feverish efforts to conclude as soon as possible the talks which have been dragging on since 10 September between Patriotic Front leaders Nkomo and Mugabe on the one hand and the delegation of the Muzorewa-Smith puppet regime on the other; a new intensification of the Rhodesia crisis is taking place in southern Africa. When the London conference was beginning its work, it was echoed by bomb explosions on Rhodesian raids against Mozambique. Now that it is drawing to a close, similar explosions are thundering on Zambian territory. Groups of racist saboteurs have blown up some 15 bridges and almost totally paralyzed the country's transport system. As President Kaunda declared in an address to the people, "Zambia is now in a state of hostilities with Rhodesia." These attacks, according to the president, are aimed at undermining the Zambian economy, internationalizing the war and making Zambia put pressure on the Zimbabwe Patriotic Front to mae concessions.

By increasing strikes against the "frontline states," where refugee camps and partisan bases of the Patriotic Front are situated, the Muzorewa-Smith regime is evidently pursuing a dual aim. First, to destabilize, bleed white and, as it were, put out of the running those African states which are at the forefront of the struggle against racist regimes. Second, to prevent from returning home (and participating in the upcoming elections) those patriots who were forced to live in neighboring countries (Mozambique and Zambia above all) during the 7-year armed struggle.

The Muzorewa-Smith regime is reacting to the agreement reached in London 15 November on the conditions for the transitional period by stepping up punitive raids both against the "frontline states" and against regions controlled by the Patriotic Front inside the country.

The conditions proposed by London for the transitional period provide for the holding of new elections in Rhodesia 2 months after the cease-fire. For that time the country will have its status as a British colony reinstated, and supreme power will be handed over to British governor. The Patriotic Front accepted the British proposal, merely securing the addition of a number of amendments to it. The major one is that during the transitional period the Patriotic Front's military subunits are to have the same legal status as Muzorewa-Smith's "security forces" (and thus enjoy the same rights in the regions controlled by them).

However, although London agreed verbally to this condition, Salisbury is shamelessly giving it its own interpretation. It does not conceal its intention of blocking the partisan forces in the "zones of concentration," while the racist army and police would still retain their freedom of action.

The London conference on Rhodesia has shed light on the true ins and outs of the crisis. Britain is verbally concerned, as it were, about the ways to lead the country to black majority rule and political independence. But in fact the Conservative Government's position, which was openly formulated back at the time of the pre-election struggle, boils down to preparing conditions for the lifting of UN sanctions against Rhodesia and having repainted the racist facade, keeping actual power in the hands of those forces which could guarantee the inviolability of British interests.

However, the fate of racism's reservations in southern Africa has been predetermined. The national liberation movement has recently won new victories over the forces of imperialism and reaction. As for the Soviet Union, it has been and still is a determined opponent of any forms of imperialist and hegemonist pressure, colonialism and racism. The USSR's international activities are oriented toward these lofty and humane aims.

UN SECURITY COUNCIL URGED TO CONVENE MEETING ON IRAN SITUATION

LD261850 Moscow TASS in English 1740 GMT 26 Nov 79 LD

[Excerpt] Washington, November 26, TASS--Calls are being made in the United States to embitter the stand towards Iran. In his television appearance former Under Secretary of State George Ball has said that the United States might undertake a punitive action against that country. He said he did not rule out such an action also after the release of American hostages in Tehran. George Ball said that former Secretary of State Henry Kissinger and some other persons are responsible for the present difficulties experienced by the United States. Those persons, as he said, "exerted quite an effort to attain permission for the former shah to enter the United States." According to UPI, the American aircraft carrier Kitty Hawk early this week is to reach the Persian Gulf. The aircraft carrier Midway is already there. One more aircraft carrier, Nimitz, is on its way there according to the Italian press.

New York, November 26, TASS--The UN Secretary General Kurt Waldheim has sent a letter to the president of the Security Council, requesting him to urgently convene the Security Council's meeting to discuss the crisis situation in relations between the United States and Iran. The dangerous level of tension in the relations between those countries, the letter runs, imperils peace and stability of the region and might have pernicious consequences for the whole world. The meeting of the Security Council, notes the U.N. secretary general, is bound to try to find a peace solution of the problem in accordance with the principles of justice and international law. Speaking at a press conference, Kurt Waldheim did not rule out a possibility of forming, within the U.N. framework, a commission to consider the charges advanced by the present government of Iran against the shah. Such a commission or a group of experts, said Kurt Waldheim, will possibly find a way out. An AP correspondent reports from Tehran that the head of the Iranian Foreign Ministry Bani Sadr welcomed the call of the U.N. Secretary General Kurt Waldheim to convene a U.N. Security Council meeting in order to discuss the Iranian-American crisis. Talking to correspondents, President Carter has said that he was not particularly optimistic about the coming meeting of the Security Council. Carter emphasised that the United States does not intend to denounce the shah regime.

REPORT ON WEEK OF SOLIDARITY WITH AFGHAN PEOPLE

LD191428 Moscow TASS in English 1150 GMT 19 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Kabul, November 19, TASS--Public meetings are being held in many cities and villages of Afghanistan within the framework of an international week for solidarity with the people of Afghanistan. Afghan workers, peasants, representatives of youth and public organizations of the country together with members of a delegation of the Afro-Asian Peoples' Solidarity Organization, who arrived here for the week, voice their determination to give a rebuff to the machinations of internal and external reaction which seeks to eliminate the gains of the April revolution. The fact that such a solidarity week is being held, says the Kabul TIMES, testifies to broad international support of the just struggle of the Afghan people.

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION OF JOURNALISTS' SESSION OPENS IN HANOI

LD221554 Moscow TASS in English 1015 GMT 22 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Hanoi, November 22, TASS--The 19th Enlarged Session of the Executive Committee of the International Organisation of Journalists (IOJ) was opened here. New members were admitted to the organisation at the first meeting: progressive unions of journalists from a number of Asian, African and American countries, including the association of Ethiopian journalists, the union of journalists of Nicaragua and the association of Kampuchean journalists.

Pham Van Dong, the prime minister of the government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, greeted the delegates and guests of the session. He stressed the dangerous nature of the expansionist policy of the Beijing leadership, which is fraught with a threat to peace throughout the world. The reactionary propaganda organs of China and the West, he said, try hard to conceal the real essence of this policy, to distort reality, to blame Vietnam and other Indochinese countries for tension in South-East Asia. In such conditions the main task is to expose the aggressive nature of the schemes and actions of Beijing and its Western allies.

The Vietnamese people understand full well, Pham Van Dong said, that their strength, the guarantee of all their victories, lies in militant solidarity of the peoples of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea, in friendship and cooperation with the USSR and other socialist countries, with the movement for national independence, democracy and peace throughout the world. He expressed sincere gratitude to the IOJ and the progressive journalists of the entire world for their invariable support of the just struggle of the peoples of Vietnam and Indochina against imperialism and expansionism.

NONALINED STATES' INFORMATION AGENCIES' CONFERENCE OPENS

LD221829 Moscow TASS in English 1727 GMT 22 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade, November 22, TASS--The Second Conference of the Pool of Information Agencies of Non-Aligned Countries opened in the Yugoslav capital today. Its participants will discuss a report on the pool's activities during the past three years, proposals and recommendations to expand cooperation in the field of information, introduce supplements and changes in the charter of the pool, and elect a new coordinating committee.

SOVIET DELEGATE REPORTS ON LISBON ARAB SOLIDARITY CONFERENCE

LD261245 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 20 Nov 79 Morning Edition p 5 LD

[Correspondent R. Moseyev interview with M.A. Ibragimov, USSR Supreme Soviet deputy and chairman of the Soviet Committee for Solidarity With Asian and African Countries Presidium: "Show of Solidarity"--date and place of interview not specified; first paragraph is IZVESTIYA introduction]

[Excerpts] As is well known, a World Congress of Solidarity With the Arab Peoples has been held in Lisbon. Taking part in it here were about 800 emissaries representing more than 300 national and international organizations, including a Soviet public delegation. Its leader M.A. Ibragimov, USSR Supreme Soviet deputy and chairman of the Soviet Committee for Solidarity With Asian and African Countries Presidium, said in conversation with IZVESTIYA correspondent R. Moseyev:

Every honest person in the world and everyone who cherishes the interests of peace is following with natural concern and alarm the events taking place in the Near East. For many years now, through the fault of Israel's ruling circles, dangerous tension has persisted in this region of the world, innocent people have been killed, cities and villages have been destroyed and fields have been laid waste. The Palestinian Arab people have been the victim of glaring lawlessness and treachery, and attempts are being made to deprive them of their historical right to decide for themselves their own fate and future.

The Egyptian-Israeli separate deal concluded in Camp David under U. S. patronage has complicated still further the situation in that explosive region. An attempt has been made to torpedo an all-embracing settlement, to preserve a source of permanent tension there and to create an aggressive bloc under the aegis of American imperialism.

The Camp David agreements have been condemned by not only the Arab peoples but also many Western statesmen and public figures, including some who until recently were definitely swayed by Zionist propaganda. Against the background of growing criticism of the separate deals, the movement in support of the Arab peoples' just struggle has been expanding constantly and appreciably and the prestige of the PLO--the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian Arab people--has been growing steadily.

The results of the World Congress of Solidarity With the Arab Peoples held in the Portuguese capital were new confirmation of that incontrovertible fact.

The Lisbon congress participants rated highly the stance of the Soviet Union, which consistently sides with the Arab national liberation, anti-imperialist movement. In their speeches they pointed out that the Soviet Union regards the struggle to eliminate the dangerous source of tension in the Near East as one of the most urgent tasks of contemporary political development.

Our country, like the other socialist community countries, being in the vanguard of the movement for solidarity with the Arab peoples, seeks an all-embracing Near East settlement on the basis of the total liberation of the Arab territories occupied by Israel in 1967 and satisfaction of the Palestinian Arab people's legitimate rights, including their right to create their own state.

This precise and consistent stance by the Soviet state was stressed yet again with the utmost cogency in the greetings message from Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, to the Lisbon congress. The words of greeting from the head of the Soviet state met with tumultuous applause from the forum participants, who noted the Soviet Union's consistent and principled stance on the question of insuring peace and averting the threat of another world war. In their conversations with members of the Soviet delegation many of them told of the tremendous interest with which the Soviet Union's new peace initiatives set forth recently by L. I. Brezhnev during his historic sppech in Berlin have been received in their countries. The peace-loving policy of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries, they stressed, inspires the Arab peoples with confidence. It is an important factor promoting a successful struggle for the triumph of the Palestinian Arab people's just cause and the triumph of peace and justice in the Near East.

ADMIRAL DISCUSSES SPECIAL NAVAL FORCE IN CARIBBEAN

LD231342 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0130 GMT 23 Nov 79 LD

[From the "International Diary" program presented by Valeriy Kosovan]

[Text] Rear Admiral Knoizen, commander of the U.S. Navy in the Caribbean, admitted that a special operating unit of the United States Navy in the Caribbean was set up with the aim of counteracting, as he put it, left tendencies among the countries of that region. Speaking at the U.S. Navy base on Puerto Rico the admiral pointed out with [word indistinct] directness the main reason for the activation of the American war machine in the Caribbean.

As is known, at the time when it set up a special naval shock group with headquarters in Key West, Washington gave as the reason for this step the notorious threat to U.S. security from the Soviet military personnel on Cuba. Now it is becoming quite obvious, as admitted by [word indistinct] such officials as Rear Admiral Knoizen, that the furor about the so-called Soviet troops in Cuba was raised without any [word indistinct] basis and was a pretext to increase American military power in the Caribbean. This power is intended to intimidate countries in that region such as Cuba, Jamaica, Guyana and Grenada, whose policies do not suit the White House.

SUPREME SOVIET DELEGATION ENDS VISIT TO U.S.

LD250000 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2130 GMT 24 Nov 79 LD

[Text] The 10-day visit to the United States by a delegation of the USSR Supreme Soviet, headed by Medunov, member of the Legislative Proposals Commission of the Soviet of the Union of the USSR Supreme Soviet and first secretary of the Krasnodarskiy Kraykom of the CPSU has ended.

The delegation was here at the invitation of the House of Representatives of the U.S. Congress. Members of the delegation visited enterprises belonging to a number of American companies, agricultural farms and Colorado State University.

U.S.-SOVIET FRIENDSHIP DELEGATION VISIT MOSCOW

LD261940 Moscow TASS in English 1857 GMT 26 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, November 26, TASS--Deployment in Europe of new systems of weapons can become an obstacle on the path of peace process. We call on our country and the countries of Europe to carefully study the new Soviet peace initiatives, says a statement released for the press by a delegation of the National Council of U.S.-Soviet Friendship. The delegation, headed by the national organiser for the national council Henry Teutsch, is staying in the USSR at the invitation of the Union of Soviet Friendship Societies.

The reduction of troops and military equipment in Europe proposed by Leonid Brezhnev reflects a genuine desire of the Soviet people for peace. We have seen that for ourselves during the numerous meetings in the USSR, the statement says.

Members of the delegation advocate a reduction in armaments, ratification of Treaty to limit the strategic weapons (SALT II) which would accord with the interests of the United States and the Soviet Union and of all mankind, the statement says. Regrettably, not infrequently, the U.S. information media demonstrate a predominance of the point of view of rightwing circles providing a biased interpretation of the peace initiatives of the Soviet Union, said John Cherveny, member of the delegation, in an interview with a TASS correspondent. However, rank-and-file Americans are showing an increasing interest in the USSR. During the visit, the delegation visited Moscow, Leningrad and Kiev, the capital of the Ukraine. The guests familiarized themselves with the activities of the Union of Soviet Friendship Societies and discussed joint plans of for cooperation.

JAPAN ORDERS OIL FIRMS TO HALT IMPORTS FROM IRAN

LD252105 Moscow TASS in English 1530 GMT 25 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Tokyo, November 25, TASS--The Japanese Government, to please Washington, is exerting pressure upon the business circles of the country in a bid to make them stop increasing Iranian oil imports. As is reported by the newspaper NIHON KEIZAI today, the Japanese Ministry of International Trade and Industry, jointly with the Board of Natural Resources and Energy, have sent a circular to trade and oil companies, demanding "temporary" suspension of conclusion of official contracts for oil deliveries from Iran. "The ministry warned," the newspaper points out, "that strict sanctions will be applied against the firms which do not obey to the instructions." Commenting on these actions of the Japanese governmental circles, the newspaper stresses that "the government fears to cause U.S. irritation". Another leading newspaper MAINICHI writes that the refusal from purchases of Iranian oil will lead to a worsening of Japanese-Iranian relations and cannot but lead to a bigger shortage of liquid fuel in Japan, which imports 99 per cent of the oil consumed, including 75 per cent from the Middle East.

JAPANESE-PRC INCREASE IN MILITARY COOPERATION REPORTED

LD242300 Moscow TASS in English 2111 GMT 24 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Tokyo, November 24, TASS--The Japanese Government decided to intensify contacts with China in the military sphere. Reporting this, the newspaper SANKEI SHIMBUN writes that an official delegation of representatives of the "Self-Defence Forces" will go next year to the PRC to strengthen contacts of the Japanese military circles with the leadership of the People's Liberation Army of China.

The newspaper points out that in the past China was visited from time to time by retired generals and high-ranking officers of the Japanese army who preserved close ties with the Defence Agency. The newspaper stresses that since the Japanese-Chinese "treaty of peace and friendship" had been concluded in August of last year, Beijing has been pressing for the widening of cooperation with Tokyo in the military sphere. It is not accidential that in less than four weeks after the conclusion of the treaty, Deputy Chief of the General Staff of the People's Liberation Army of China Zhang Caiqian arrived in Japan for talks with the leadership of the "Self-Defence Forces" and for familiarisation with the Japanese army. Three top officers of the People's Liberation Army of China visited Japan since the conclusion of the treaty.

Seeking to get an access to the latest military equipment of Japan, the Beijing authorities send one invitation after another to chiefs of Japan's Defence Agency for visits to China. The first Japanese military mission to China will be headed by chief of the medical service of the "Self-Defence Forces". Seeking to impart a "peaceful" nature to this delegation, the government hopes that the visit of the military connected with the medical service will not create the impression that truly military contacts are being strengthened, SANKEI SHINBUN writes.

The decision of the Japanese ruling circles to step up military contacts with China was made at a time when the visit of Prime Minister Masayoshi Ohira to the PRC is drawing nearer. This visit is to take place early in December. It becomes ever more obvious that the Japanese-Chinese "treaty of peace and friendship" is being used by Beijing and the Japanese militarists as a cover up for the widening of military cooperation of the two countries.

MIKHAYLOV COMMENTS ON PRC'S LOAN REQUEST TO JAPAN

OW240606 Moscow in Japanese to Japan 0830 GMT 23 Nov 79 OW

[Commentary by economics commentator Mikhaylov]

[Excerpts] In asking for Japanese loans, China had requested $5.5 billion in the beginning and later reduced the amount to $3.5 billion. In its scale the reduced amount is still beyond the bounds of common sense. Although officially the Chinese leadership describes the loan request as necessary for the modernization of China, it is well known that the main goal of modernization is to reinforce war potential and step up war preparations, as has been repeatedly announced.

In this connection, commentators in Japan and other countries have expressed the concern that the Japanese loans might be used for beefing up armaments. Masamichi Inoki, former superintendent of the Defense College, for example, has said that extending aid to China for the modernization of its economy and science and technology is tantamount to helping China in the area of military modernization. Japanese mass media are also paying attention to other problems involving the loans. The Japan Broadcasting Corporation for instance, stressed in its 13 November commentary that this huge sum of loans would drastically limit Japan's capacity of providing loans to other nations.

These concerns are well founded. By providing China with a huge sum of loans for reinforcing its war potential, Japan will temporarily lose its capacity to extend large amounts of credit to other countries. In addition, Japan's complicated financial situation should be taken into consideration. Japan will find it difficult to raise funds for making loans available at the expense of other expenditures. It is easy to imagine how drastically Japan's position in trade and economic relations with developing nations will be weakened if and when Japan cannot extend loans. Most of the developing nations that have been receiving Japanese credits as its economic partners have already expressed concern as mentioned above. It is apparent that advanced capitalist nations that are competing with Japan will be the first to capitalize on Japan's weakened position. It also should not be forgotten that the Beijing leadership, which asks for Japanese loans, has concluded agreements with developing countries on giving economic assistance to them. Beijing seems to think that it can raise money to provide third countries with credits.

Therefore, a strange situation may possibly arise in which Japan is expelled from the markets of developing countries by Japanese loans to China. The history of Japan-China relations for the past 25 years shows that the Chinese leadership tries to apply pressure on Japan whenever it thinks it has a good opportunity. Even when China's position in its economic exchange with Japan was not monopolistic, Beijing applied economic and political pressures on Japan. This is evident from what Beijing did in February this year. At that time, Beijing suspended the validity of agreements concluded with Japanese firms, which amount to a huge sum, in an attempt to gain more favorable conditions for the deals. This time Japan is running the risk of providing Beijing with leverage for a far more powerful pressure.

SOVIET-JAPANESE FISHERY MEETING ENDS IN MOSCOW

OW270448 Moscow in Japanese 1400 GMT 26 Nov 79 OW

[Text] The second general meeting of the Soviet-Japanese Fishery committee successfully ended in Moscow today.

As is well known, the committee was inaugurated on 21 April 1978 in accordance with a fishery cooperation agreement between the Soviet and the Japanese governments. The establishment of the committee signified a new stage in fishery cooperation in the age of 200-mile exclusive fishing zones.

The meeting discussed fishing resources in the northwestern Pacific, scientific and technological cooperation between the Soviet Union and Japan for next year and joint research plans for 1981.

Speaking at the meeting, Professor Zaytsev, head of the Soviet delegation and one of the cadres at the Soviet Ministry of the Fish Industry, stressed the importance of the mission assigned to the Soviet-Japanese fishery committee. He said that the waters in the world where Soviet and Japanese fishermen are catching fish are very extensive. The marine resources in these waters, he said, should be utilized very rationally for the sake of the Soviet and Japanese peoples. This is a very serious mission and our committee is carrying out this mission well, he said.

Meanwhile, Seiji Mori, head of the Japanese delegation and fishery agency director of the Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Ministry, expressed his satisfaction over the results of the meeting.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA: JAPANESE MEDIA ON U.S.-S. KOREAN MANEUVERS

LD261305 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 20 Nov 79 p 3 LD

[TASS report: "On an Invented Pretext"]

[Text] Tokyo, 19 November--According to reports from Seoul, the latest American-South Korean naval maneuvers began yesterday off the coast of the Korean Peninsula. According to the plans of the "Joint U.S. and South Korean Military Command" based in Seoul, the exercises will last 7 days. Participating in them are the South Korean Navy and ships of the U.S. 7th Fleet, including two missile cruisers, and also aircraft of the U.S. Air Force.

The purpose of these new maneuvers, which are being held following the recent conclusion of 3-day American-South Korean and American-Japanese military exercises in the south of the Korean Peninsula and in the East China Sea, is to rehearse joint actions "in the event of an attack on South Korea by a submarine fleet from the North," the KYODO NEWS AGENCY points out.

The U.S. Air Force is now holding exercises on the island of Guam on the same invented pretext of a "threat from the North." As the newspaper AKAHATA writes, the Pentagon, demonstrating its "readiness to assist Seoul," has urgently transferred a squadron of C-130 military transport aircraft from (Hurburt) field base (Florida) to the U.S. airbase on Guam.

During the exercises on Guam the U.S. Air Force is training to suppress "mass riots" and to combat "partisans." The Pentagon has made it clear, AKAHATA points out, that on the conclusion of the exercises on Guam a subunit of C-130 aircraft will be transferred to one of the U.S. airbases in South Korea.

ISLAMABAD RIOTERS ARRESTED; TRIAL ANNOUNCED

LD262216 Moscow TASS in English 1937 GMT 26 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Islamabad, November 26, TASS--The arrest and subsequent court martial of over 10 people has been announced here, on charges of organising the attack on the U.S. Embassy in Islamabad. According to police sources, another 40 people, mostly students, are being questioned in the connection.

Mass anti-American demonstrations by tens of thousands of the Muslim population last week in the capital, as well as in Karachi, Lahore, Peshawar, Quetta, Hyderbad, Faisalabad and other Pakistani cities, destroyed and burnt down the buildings of the U.S. Embassy, Consulate, information centres and other offices. As a result of the clashes, two Americans and four Pakistanis were killed.

According to the Pakistani press, the demonstrators accused the United States of being involved in the armed seizure of the Grand Mosque in Mecca, Saudi Arabia.

INDIAN CP LEADER DISCUSSES RIVAL PARTY'S IMPACT, GROWTH

LD261253 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Nov 79 p 4 LD

[TASS report: "On the Path to Elections"]

[Text] Delhi, 18 November--The domestic political situation in India on the eve of the extraordinary parliamentary elections scheduled for early next year is characterized by further rallying of the country's leftwing and democratic forces, Rajeshwar Rao, general secretary of the Communist Party of India National Council, stated at the Delhi Press Club. The process of rapprochement between the Communist Party of India and the Communist Party of India (Marxist) is continuing. The two parties have reached agreement on many domestic and foreign policy problems, particularly support for and recognition of the Government of the People's Republic of Kampuchea and condemnation of China's aggression against the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and the Beijing leadership's collusion with the forces of imperialism.

The leader of the Indian communists stressed that the Communist Party of India and the other leftwing parties do not intend to enter into an alliance or create a united front with the Lok Dal party, the main party of the ruling coalition.

Noting the growth of the Communist Party of India's popularity in the country's agrarian region, R. Rao pointed out that the broad Indian peasant masses are taking part in meetings organized by the Communist Party.

SOVIET OFFICIAL LAUDS MEDICAL, ECONOMIC AID TO KAMPUCHEA

LD262052 Moscow TASS in English 1947 GMT 26 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, November 26, TASS--Soviet doctors contributed to the humanitarian assistance to the people of Kampuchea who are overcoming the dire consequences of the rule in the country of the puppet Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique. Having delivered to Phnom Penh, by Il-76 planes, medicines, vitamins, and baby foods we have fully discharged our commitments, Vyacheslav Dvoryakovskiy, deputy minister of the pharmaceutical industry of the USSR. These products represent only a minor share of the diverse and constantly increasingly assistance by the Soviet Union to a friendly country, said Dvoryakovskiy who is also president of the USSR-Kampuchea Friendship Society. Of special importance is the agreement signed last summer on supplying Kampuchea, gratis, in 1979, with Soviet consumer goods. Implementation of the agreement will help the people of Kampuchea to eliminate the heavy consequences of the genocide regime and to remove the threat of hunger.

It is known, Dvoryakovskiy reminded that the USSR will supply Kampuchea this year with 160 thousand tons of food, millions of metres of cloth, oil products, automobiles, rolled steel and other products. Broad assistance, without any political or other conditions, is being given to the Kampuchean people by Vietnam and other socialist countries. In the light of this, Dvoryakovskiy said, all honest people feel indignation over the attempts by Western and Beijing's propaganda to distort the meaning of assistance by the countries of the socialist community to the Kampuchean people and to hush up its true size. Taking advantage of the temporary difficulties connected with food shortage, imperialist forces and Beijing hegemonists are attempting to impose on the young republic their own version of "assistance", in other words to legalise their support for the remnants of the Pol Pot gangs. The Soviet people intend to continue their all-round assistance to the Kampuchean people and call on all those who do not pursue any ulterior motives in Kampuchea to join the campaign of solidarity with that country, Vyacheslav Dvoryakovskiy said.

KAMPUCHEAN STATEMENT CONDEMNS THAI AID TO POL POT FORCES

LD261824 Moscow TASS in English 1642 GMT 26 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Phnom Penh, November 26, TASS--The Foreign Ministry of the People's Republic of Kampuchea has issued a statement in connection with the tense situation that developed on the Kampuchean-Thai frontier. The statement, distributed by the SPK news agency, says about actions which have lately been committed by the Thai side, and which directly violates the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Kampuchea. These are intrusions of ships and aircraft into the territorial waters, the air space of the country, bombardment of the Kampuchean territory by Thai artillery, and formation of units consisting of Thai military men and Pol Pot men, which now operate on the frontier between the Thai Province of Aranyaprathet and the Kampuchean Battambang.

The Thai authorities, the statement stresses, give assistance to the Pol Pot gangs in their subversive activities against the People's Republic of Kampuchea, They are tolerant of the use of the Thai territory by the Pol Pot men as a rear-base for raids into Kampuchea, of formation of centres of supplies and refuge for Pol Pot men. The Thai authorities do not even try to conceal these facts, the statement stresses. The assertion of the Thai side concerning "some danger of expansion of the military conflict", the statement points out, is nothing but a slanderous manoeuvre aimed at camouflaging the invigoration of provocations of Kampuchea's territorial integrity.

CEAUSESCU DELIVERS REPORT AT 12th ROMANIAN CP CONGRESS

LD261217 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Nov 79 pp 1, 4 LD

[PRAVDA, TASS special correspondents report: "The 12th Romanian Communist Party [RCP] Congress"]

[Excerpts] Bucharest, 19 November--The 12th RCP Congress began work this morning in the Congress Hall of Bucharest's Palace of the Republic, with the participation of 2,656 delegates representing the country's 2.93 million communists, and also numerous guests--veterans of the Romanian workers' movement and representatives of public organizations.

Among the delegations of communist and workers' parties, socialist parties, national liberation movements and progressive organizations from many countries which have come to the congress there is a CPSU delegation headed by A. Ya. Pelshe, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the CPSU Central Committee Party Control Committee.

The RCP Central Commiteee report on activity in the period between the 11th and 12th congresses and on the party's further tasks was delivered by N. Ceausescu. The congress's work, he said, is taking place in the year when all our party and people have celebrated the 35th anniversary of the revolution of national and social liberation, which opened a new epoch in the motherland's history--the epoch of implementation of the ideals of justice and freedom, for which many generations of predecessors fought and sacrificed themselves, and of the full assertion of the Romanian people's sacred right to be free and sovereign in their country, to be the full master of national wealth and the conscious architect of their own destiny.

In the period which has elapsed since the 11th RCP Congress remarkable successes have been achieved in fulfilling the plan for the country's socioeconomic development in the period 1976-1980--the first stage of the program for building a comprehensively developed socialist society in our country. The successes achieved in fulfilling the 5-year plan, including the supplementary program elaborated by the 1977 December national conference, insured the mighty development of productive forces and a steady growth in national property and gave rise to profound transformations throughout society and a further improvement in the whole people's material and spiritual living standard.

The speaker said that the Central Committee has devoted special attention to strengthening the motherland's defense capability. Proceeding on the basis of the realities of the modern world, which indicate that the danger of new wars has not yet been eliminated, and also on the basis of responsibility in the matter of defending the motherland's revolutionary gains, independence and sovereignty, the RCP will continue to devote all-round attention to strengthening the armed forces, training them, equipping them with appropriate means and improving the standard of their military and political training.

A significant proportion of N. Ceausescu's report was devoted to an analysis of the present international situation.

Despite the fact that the international situation is quite complex and is characterized by contradictory trends, he noted, it can be asserted in all seriousness that forces exist which, acting cohesively, could avert war and insure the policy of independence and detente and lasting peace throughout the world.

In the period which has elapsed since the last congress particularly important steps have been taken in the policy of detente and peace. In this connection the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe is worth recalling. This event of historic significance demonstrated that when people proceed on the basis of the interests of progress and peace, agreements and accords can be achieved. Moreover it proved possible to overcome and settle through negotiation certain elements of tension, including conflicts which flared up during that period.

The RCP and Romania, the speaker stated, are committed to striving, as they have done hitherto, together with the socialist countries, the developing and nonalined states and all peoples and progressive forces, to achieve the establishment of a new, democratic policy and the resolution of complex problems of international life in the interests of progress and peace.

In consistently implementing the 11th party congress decisions, the Central Committee, the Government and the Socialist Republic of Romania have carried out broad international activity aimed at developing relations of multifaceted cooperation with all states irrespective of their social system.

The RCP and Romania have constantly focused and continue to focus their activity on the further development of relations of friendship and multifaceted cooperation with all the socialist states.

We attach paramount importance to strengthening relations with neighboring socialist countries and are filled with firm determination to continue to do everything to expand good-neighborly relations and relations of cooperation and solidarity with those states. In this connection, the RCP secretary general stated, I would like to note the special significance which we attach to relations with our great neighbor--the Soviet Union--and with the CPSU. We are also developing and will continue to develop relations with all other European socialist countries. At the same time we are striving to extend active cooperation with Asian and Latin American socialist countries; the strengthening of solidarity with all those countries is an important factor in Romania's international policy. Romania will continue to resolutely advocate the development of cooperation within the framework of CEMA and the improvement of its activity on the basis of the principles of equality and mutual advantage, with a view to the increasingly mighty flourishing of the national economy of each country belonging to that organization. We will also develop economic cooperation [kooperirovaniye] with all other socialist countries, in the interests of accelerating the building of a new society, for the benefit and for the sake of the prosperity of our peoples.

Special significance in Romania's foreign policy also attaches to cooperation with the Warsaw Pact countries, to military collaboration with them for the purposes of defense against imperialist aggression and to active cooperation for the purposes of asserting the policy of detente and peace. I also consider it necessary to note at the congress that Socialist Romania will with full consistency fulfill the commitments it has adopted.

Speaking of disagreements and divergences in views between individual socialist countries, the speaker advocated that all the socialist countries do everything to overcome them. In this connection he welcomed the start of the Soviet-Chinese talks. We also believe that problems existing in relations between the PRC and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam must be resolved only by means of talks. Here everything must be done to avoid new armed confrontations, which could have a profoundly negative effect on the general interests of socialism and on the international situation. In general all Indochina's problems must be resolved on the basis of peaceful talks and the observance of each state's independence and each people's right to resolve its problems independently, without outside interference.

The speaker stated that Romanian communists will do everything to implement the policy of cooperation with the socialist countries and fraternal communist parties and will fight steadily for the unity of parties and socialist states, for progress and the prosperity of all peoples building a new society, in the interests of the common cause of socialism and peace throughout the world.

The speaker went on to say: Cooperation and solidarity with the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America have received considerable development both in the sphere of bilateral relations and in the international arena. There has been a particular expansion in recent years in relations of economic cooperation and production sharing with many of those countries for our peoples' benefit. The volume of trade exchanges, cooperation and production sharing with developing countries--in the sphere of industry, agriculture, science and technology and in other spheres of mutual interest--has increased from year to year. An important form of assistance to developing states in the formation of their own national cadres is the training in our country of approximately 15,000 young people from those countries; moreover more than 15,000 Romanian specialists are working in those countries, giving technical assistance, including in training cadres.

At the same time, taking into account the fact that countries with different social systems exist in the world and being convinced that this situation will persist for a long time to come, Romania, acting in the spirit of peaceful coexistence, will extend its economic, scientific, technical and cultural ties with developed capitalist countries and with all states of the world irrespective of their social system and will participate actively in the international division of labor and the world exchange of values.

The most important goal of our foreign policy, N. Ceausescu stressed, is to achieve security and peace in Europe--on the continent where two world wars were unleashed and where the greatest quantity of troops and armaments is concentrated, and also where the two confronting [protivostoyashchiye] military blocs are located.

In the opinion of our party and our state it is necessary to intensify efforts in the direction of developing broad and unhindered cooperation between all European countries and to eliminate discriminatory practice and barriers which still have a negative effect on all-European cooperation. It is also necessary to step up actions aimed at expanding relations in the sphere of education and science and intensifying cultural and artistic exchanges in the sphere of literature, the theater, music and the fine arts, including amateur artistic creative work. This will promote better contacts between nations, rapprochement between the continent's peoples and the establishment of a climate of mutual respect.

We believe it is necessary to act with great determination against the negative factors which still exist in the continent's life, against forces preventing the implementation of the course toward detente--against fascist, reactionary and national chauvinist movements which try to sow enmity and distrust between peoples and hinder cooperation and mutual understanding in Europe and throughout the world.

Special attention must be devoted to the struggle to reduce the level of military confrontation and for disarmament on the European Continent.

We believe that the Soviet Union's decision to unilaterally withdraw from the GDR some troops and a certain quantity of combat hardware is a positive measure in accordance with the most important interests and requirements of the cause of security in Europe and throughout the world. We express the hope that NATO countries will respond positively to the socialist states' proposals not to deploy new nuclear weapons on the European Continent and effectively, by common consent, to begin reducing armaments.

There is no doubt that up until the complete implementation of disarmament it is necessary to insure the equilibrium of forces both in Europe and throughout the world, without, however, jeopardizing either side's security. However, this equilibrium can and must be achieved not by deploying new troops and weapons, not by intensifying the arms race, but, on the contrary, by withdrawing and reducing the numerical strength of armed forces, reducing arms and ending the arms race.

Romania, together with the other socialist countries, has resolutely advocated and continues to advocate the simultaneous disbandment of military blocs in Europe--both NATO and the Warsaw Pact.

Only by resolute measures to eliminate military confrontation and insure disarmament is it possible to insure the transformation of detente into an irreversible process.

We believe, N. Ceausescu said, that in order to resolve European security problems, a suitable organizational form for constant interstate contacts should be sought. In this connection the speaker advocated that the 1980 Madrid meeting be held at the level of foreign ministers.

N. Ceausescu said that Romania attaches great significance to the development of relations of good-neighborliness and cooperation with Balkan countries, acts with a view to strengthening trust and cooperation in the region and advocates the adoption of measures which would lead to the transformation of the Balkans into a zone of peace, free from nuclear weapons.

Reasserting Romania's firm determination to fight for the triumph of the cause of security, detente and peace in our continent and for the creation of a climate of mutual understanding and cooperation in Europe, he assured all the states which took part in the Helsinki conference that Romania will advocate with full determination the implementation of the principles contained in the joint document, and called on European governments and peoples to fight resolutely for security and peace on our continent.

Touching on the Near East situation, N. Ceausescu reasserted the need for Israel to withdraw from the Arab territories occupied during the 1967 war, for the implementation of the Palestinian people's right to self-determination, including the creation of their own independent state, and for the independence and sovereignty of all states in the region to be insured. He set out Romania's well-known position regarding a political settlement of the Near East conflict. It is also necessary to put an end to the particularly alarming situation in Lebanon while insuring the integrity and independence of that country.

The speaker advocated resolute measures for the peaceful settlement of all problems inherited as a result of the protracted colonial domination in Africa, Asia and other parts of the world.

Fundamental significance for mankind's progress and development, for the very existence of human civilization, attaches to the implementation of universal disarmament, above all nuclear disarmament. The stepping up of the arms race and the tremendous increase in military expenditure, which reached the record level of $425 billion this year, are an increasingly heavy burden on all the peoples' shoulders and are fraught with a serious threat to international security and peace. It has been calculated that an arsenal of weapons and arms, mainly nuclear, has been stockpiled in the world which is capable of destroying mankind several times over.

The priority task of our epoch, the speaker noted, is the immediate ending [presecheniye] of the arms race! Responsibility toward their own peoples for peace and the existence of mankind makes it incumbent on state and government leaders, realistically minded politicians throughout the world and the world public to act in that direction with every resolve! All countries, all peoples must say a resolute "No!" to the arms race and do everything to insure the transition to the reduction of military expenditure and to disarmament.

Romania assesses the conclusion of the SALT II treaty between the Soviet Union and the United States as a positive factor on the plane of developing trust and creating the conditions for embarking in the future on the examination of the essence of the problems of disarmament. The speaker stressed that in present conditions decisive significance attaches to ending the production of nuclear weapons and other means of mass destruction.

From the congress platform N. Ceausescu appealed to all world peoples, to the parliaments and governments of states, to political parties and democratic forces in all countries and to the world public to strive resolutely and tirelessly for the transition to the implementation of mankind's most important demand--disarmament.

Romania and the RCP, he stated, pursue a consistent policy of active solidarity with peoples fighting to gain the right to a free and independent life and fighting for the elimination of any form of colonial and neocolonial domination. In this spirit our people give all possible support to the liberation movements of Namibia and Zimbabwe in their struggle to gain complete national independence and display solidarity with the struggle of the South African population against the policy of racism and apartheid.

Having placed a positive assessment on the Havana conference's contribution, N. Ceausescu noted that the nonalined countries could make an important contribution to the constructive resolution of complex international questions.

Speaking of the great significance of the United Nations, he noted that Romania will do everything to improve UN activity and increase its role and contribution to international life.

Our country will continue to participate actively in international life and together with other peace-loving countries will exert all its energy within the United Nations and other international organizations in support of the constructive resolution of questions disturbing modern mankind and the creation of a better world in which peace and international cooperation would prevail.

The speaker stated that the RCP advocates the broad development of interparty ties and cooperation with communist and workers' parties. The tireless consolidation of solidarity between communist parties is a substantial requirement of the struggle for progress and an important factor of modern development. In many countries communist and workers' parties have achieved important successes in revolutionary activity and have strengthened and increased their influence among the masses, acting more and more energetically as spokesmen for the working people's basic interests. They play an increasingly important role in the international arena too, firmly establishing themselves as the main force for democracy, progress and peace.

N. Ceausescu went on to say that the RCP will continue to develop relations with all communist and workers' parties and with all revolutionary, democratic and progressive forces in the struggle for progress, peace and detente, security and disarmament, the elimination of underdevelopment and the establishment of cooperation with all nations.

In conclusion the RCP secretary general said that the Central Committee report presented at the congress and the other documents synthesize internal and foreign activity launched by the party in the period which has elapsed since the last congress, crystallize the experience accumulated by the RCP in building socialism, and rely at the same time on the study of the experience of other communist parties and the international revolutionary workers' movement and onchanges which have taken place in the world. In this spirit the congress document define paths and tasks in the further development of Romanian society, in accordance with the country's socioeconomic realities.

Let us strive to insure that the work and decisions of the 12th congress will be mighty manifestation of the strength and political, ideological and organizational unity of the RCP and of the whole people's cohesion around the party, in the struggle for the triumph of socialism and communism in Romania, for the further strengthening of our motherland's independence and sovereignty and for the policy of peace, social progress and cooperation throughout the world!

IZVESTIYA VIEWS SIGNIFICANCE OF ROMANIAN CP CONGRESS

LD261341 [Editorial Report LD] Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian on 18 November 1979 Morning Edition carries on page 5 a 1,200-word Bucharest dispatch by correspondent V, Kukushkin under the headline "On the Eve of the Communists' Forum" which reports on the results of recent county party conferences in the period preceding the 12th Romanian Communist Party [RCP] Congress which begins on 19 November. Kukushkin reports that the conferences' participants are instructing their delegates to support the party's directive documents and notes that "the communists' constant concern for the welfare of the people and for their needs and aspirations has promoted the growth of the working people's appreciation respect and trust for the RCP."

Kukushkin also writes: "Romanian press items stress that the development of friendly relations and cooperation between Romania and socialist community countries is determined by objective necessity arising from a common ideology and sociopolitical system. All socialist countries have a common goal--the building of communism. This is clearly established in the RCP program and other party documents.

"Party delegations from socialist states will participate in the work of the 12th RCP Congress. Together with their Romanian friends they will witness an important event in the fraternal country's life. The 12th RCP Congress without doubt will be an important state in the development of the Socialist Romanian state."

REPORTAGE ON PELSHE'S VISIT TO ROMANIA

Tour of Bucharest

LD231302 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 22 Nov 79 LD

[Text] The CPSU delegation led by Pelshe, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Party Control Committee attached to the CPSU Central Committee, which is taking part in the work of the 12th Congress of the Romanian Communist Party, today acquainted itself with the sights of Bucharest and its new residential quarters. The delegation also visited the Romanian Arts Museum.

Attendance at Reception

LD240020 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 23 Nov 79 LD

[Excerpt] The Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party [RCP] today held a reception on the occasion of the completion of its congress.

Present at the reception were delegates, members of the newly elected RCP Central Committee as well as foreign guests. A delegation of the CPSU led by Pelshe, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Party Control Committee of the CPSU Central Committee, was present.

Departure from Bucharest

LD241240 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0530 GMT 24 Nov 79 LD

[Text] The delegation of the CPSU, headed by Comrade Pelshe, Politburo member and chairman of the Party Control Committee of the CPSU Central Committee, has left Bucharest for Moscow. It had been taking part in the work of the 12th Congress of the Romanian Communist Party at the invitation of the RCP Central Committee.

Return to Moscow

LD251203 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1030 GMT 25 Nov 79 LD

[Text] The CPSU delegation headed by Pelshe, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Party Control Committee of the CPSU Central Committee, returned today from Bucharest to Moscow. At the invitation of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party [RCP] it had taken part in the work of the 12th Congress of the RCP. The delegation was met at the Kievskiy Station by Grishin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of Moscow Gorkom of the CPSU, Gorbachev, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and other official persons.

ALIYEV RECEIVES SARAJEVO CITY DELEGATION IN BAKU

LD231339 Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian 27 Oct 79 p 1 LD

[AZERINFORM report: "Reception in the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee"]

[Text] On 26 October Comrade G.A. Aliyev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee, received a delegation from the capital of Bosnia-Hercegovina, which is taking part in the Sarajevo festival in Baku.

Speaking of the great impressions the Yugoslav envoys have received from their meetings on Baku's soil, Ante Sucic, president of Sarajevo City Assembly and the leader of the delegation, noted the importance of further extending cooperation between the two cities, which have sustained friendly relations for more than 7 years now. Our peoples, he said, are united by the joint struggle against fascism in the war years and the struggle against international reaction, for peace and for the building of a communist society. People in Yugoslavia welcome and approve the active foreign policy activity of the Soviet state and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev--activity which is aimed at deepening the relaxation of international tension. More and more countries are choosing the socialist path of development, and the experience accumulated by our states could be useful to them.

Comrade G.A. Aliyev, having welcomed the guests warmly, noted with satisfaction the developing ties between Baku and Sarajevo and their significance in strengthening USSR-Yugoslav friendship. Contacts between the two cities, he said, must become more diverse, and we must insure a further improvement in the effectiveness of relations between Baku and Sarajevo in the sphere of party organizations and local organs of power and in the economic, scientific and cultural spheres.

The Communist Party and the Soviet state are steadily implementing a policy aimed at further strengthening friendship between the peoples of the USSR and Yugoslavia and cooperation between the CPSU and the League of Communists of Yugoslavia [LCY]. This was again expressed during the Moscow meeting between Comrades L.I. Brezhnev and Josip Broz Tito last May. Communists and all Soviet people fully and wholly approve this policy and believe it accords fully with the interests of both the Soviet and the Yugoslav peoples.

Our countries' peoples, Comrade Aliyev went on, are linked by the joint struggle against Hitlerite Germany and by the blood shed on the fronts for mankind's liberation from the fascist invasion. We have a great deal in common and--most importantly--a common goal--the building of a communist society. This creates the foundations for the further development of mutual relations and consolidation of friendship between the Soviet Union and Yugoslavia.

Speaking of the active and purposeful struggle for peace and to avert the threat of a new war which is waged by the Communist Party and the Soviet Government, G.A. Aliyev stressed the extremely great significance of the concrete proposals on reducing armaments in central Europe put forward by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev in Berlin. They are aimed at further deepening the realization of international tension and insuring security for the peoples of the world and above all the European Continent. We note with satisfaction that these proposals, which are a concrete demonstration of the CPSU's peace-loving policy, have evoked a positive reaction among the progressive public in all countries, including Yugoslavia.

G.A. Aliyev spoke of the great successes of Azerbaijan's working people in recent years in all spheres of the national economy, science and culture.

We are pleased, he said in conclusion, at the achievements of Sarajevo, the Republic of Bosnia-Hercegovina and the whole of Socialist Yugoslavia. We sincerely wish the friendly Yugoslav people new successes in implementing the tasks ahead of them.

Taking part in the talk were A.G. Kerimov, member of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee Bureau and first secretary of Baku Gorkom, A.Yu. Mamedov, chairman of Baku Gorispolkom, and N.A. Akhundov, Azerbaijan CP Central Committee Executive.

PAVLOSKIY ATTENDS CSSR AWARD PRESENTATION TO FRUNZE ACADEMY

LD261501 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 1 Nov 79 p 3 LD

[Text] The M.V. Frunze Military Academy has been presented with a high CSSR award--the Order of the Red Banner--for great services in training highly qualified officer cadres for the Czechoslovak People's Army.

C. Lovetinsky, CSSR ambassador to the USSR, came to the academy 31 October for the award presentation. He warmly congratulated the command, the professorial and lecturing staff and the students and then pinned the award to the academy's combat banner. A reply speech was made by Col Gen P. Melnikov, commandant of the M.V. Frunze Academy. On behalf of all the personnel at the military training establishment he expressed profound gratitude to the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee and the CSSR Government for their lofty evaluation of the academy's work and affirmed that its collective will continue to devote all its efforts and knowledge to strengthening the socialist countries' fraternal cooperation and our armies' combat collaboration.

Army Gen I. Pavlovskiy, USSR deputy defense minister and commander in chief of Ground Forces, and Maj Gen J. Novisedlak, army and air force attache at the CSSR Embassy in the USSR, participated in the award presentation ceremony.

POLITICAL CONSIDERATIONS IN UK IMPEDE BRITISH-SOVIET TRADE

LD231702 Moscow SOTSIALOSTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 15 Nov 79 p 3 LD

[M. Bogdanov article: "USSR-Britain: What Hinders Trade"]

[Text] A routine session of the Soviet-British standing intergovernmental commission on scientific, technical, commercial and economic cooperation (the "Joint Commission") has been held in Moscow. Assessing the results of its work over 3 days, C. Parkinson, minister of state at the Department of Trade and head of the British delegation, pointed out that the session had proceeded successfully. We agreed with practically everything that our Soviet colleagues said, the minister declared, and I have reason to believe that the accords reached will be implemented.

Indeed, the "Joint Commission's" session passed in a constructive atmosphere and helped to resolve a number of problems of business cooperation between the USSR and Britain.

Economic ties between our countries received a substantial boost in 1975, when a number of important long-term documents determining, in particular, the prospects for cooperation in the commercial, economic, scientific and technical spheres were signed during the summit talks in Moscow. Since then commodity turnover between the USSR and Britain has increased 70 percent, exceeding R1.5 billion in 1978.

British firms supply us with machinery, equipment and technical documentation for a number of sectors of Soviet industry. Appreciable structural changes have also been occurring in recent years in Soviet exports to Britain. Whereas previously various types of raw materials and semifinished products made up the bulk of Soviet deliveries, machine-building output now occupies an important place. Our Lada car, for example, wristwatches and the Zenith EM camera have won broad recognition on the British market.

The USSR's relations with Britain are characterized by the development of new forms of business cooperation extending far beyond the limits of the traditional trade sphere. Soviet and British scientists are jointly resolving complex problems of modern astronomy, electron optics, medicine and public health and coordinate their actions in the matter of environmental protection. Appreciable progress has also been made in concluding deals on a compensation basis and in developing industrial cooperation.

While pointing to the positive results of cooperation over the past 18 months, at the same time the "Joint Commission" pointed out that still far from full use is being made of the potentials of the USSR and Britain. Unfortunately, there are still negative aspects in our relations--certainly not the result of commercial and economic considerations but of political ones. They reflect Britain's general position with regard to the USSR and questions of detente. In particular, over the past 8 years the British authorities have been artificially limiting the number of personnel of the Soviet Trade Mission in London despite the fact that the volume of trade has trebled during these years. As a result, Soviet foreign trade organizations have to conclude with firms of other countries deals which could have been realized in Britain. The ban on supplying the Soviet Union with 150 types of so-called "strategic" commodities--a ban which has existed in Britain since 1949--also appears as a survival of the cold war. These commodities include many in conventional international trade, including ones which the Soviet Union now exports itself. In this connection the question arises: By what is the British Government guided if, on the one hand, it busily trades in the latest weapons with many countries and intends, in particular, to sell them to China, while on the other imposing bans on exports to the Soviet Union of metal-cutting machine tools, individual varieties of synthetic rubber, certain types of electronic instruments and so forth to the detriment of the interests of its very own economy?

It may confidently be said that, but for the British authorities' discriminatory measures, business relations between our countries could rise to a higher level.

The session of the "Joint Commission" held in Moscow showed that British business is interested in deepening business relations with the USSR. Many representatives of the country's leading firms, who were members of the British delegation, expressed a desire to develop business cooperation with the Soviet Union on the basis of equal rights and mutual benefit. But, as the British saying goes, "actions speak louder than words." Therefore, I would like to hope that sober-minded British business circles will assist the further development of commercial, economic, scientific and technical ties between our countries and thereby make their contribution to the overall improvement of Soviet-British relations.

FRENCH FOREIGN TRADE MINISTER SEES TIKHONOV IN KREMLIN

LD232117 Moscow TASS in English 1612 GMT 23 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, November 23, TASS--Alternate member of the Politbureau of the CPSU CC, first vice-chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers Nikolay Tikhonov received in the Kremlin today French Foreign Trade Minister Jean-Francois Deniau. The talk covered questions concerning the state and prospects for the development of trade-economic and scientific-technical cooperation between the USSR and France.

Taking part in the talk were French Ambassador to the USSR Henri Froment-Meurice and USSR Deputy Foreign Trade Minister N.D. Komarov.

Meeting with Patolichev

LD232118 Moscow TASS in English 1614 GMT 23 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, November 23, TASS--Soviet Minister of Foreign Trade Nikolay Patolichev and Minister of Foreign Trade of France Jean-Francois Deniau had a talk today during which they discussed the further development of commercial and economic cooperation between the USSR and France and realization of the agreements and accords reached during the Soviet-French summit meeting in Moscow in April last.

Henri Froment-Meurice, the ambassador of France to the USSR, took part in the talk.

CARRILLO BLAMES CIA FOR CREATION OF BASQUE SEPARATIST GROUP

LD221506 Moscow TASS in English 1404 GMT 22 Nov 79 LD

[Text] London, November 22, TASS--The Central Intelligence Agency of the United States helped create the Basque separatist ETA [Basque Fatherland and Liberty], organization, Santiago Carrillo, the secretary general of the Communist Party of Spain, told reporters on Wednesday. The CIA supported elements that had split from the Basque Nationalist Party (PNV) and joined ETA. "The birth of ETA has its origin in a split between the intelligence services of the PNV and the American services. After that, the American services favoured certain groups which later passed into ETA", Santiago Carrillo emphasized, as quoted by the REUTER agency.

MILLER'S VISIT TO SAUDI ARABIA TO AVERT OIL PRICE RISE

LD270649 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1745 GMT 26 Nov 79 LD

["International Diary" program, presented by Vitaliy Sobolev and Oleg Blinov]

[Text] According to AP, U.S. Secretary of the Treasury Miller, has completed his visit to Saudi Arabia and has arrived in the United Arab Emirates. After that, he is to visit Kuwait. The main aim of the visit is to secure the agreement of these countries not to reduce deliveries of oil to the United States and to avert a possible increase in its price. This question is to be raised at the forthcoming meeting of OPEC members. In Saudi Arabia, Miller did not obtain a positive answer to his demand. True, Al-Khayli, minister of finance and national economy, did promise that this year oil supplies to the United States will not be reduced. But the question of oil deliveries next year, the minister said, will be decided separately. The leaders of Saudi Arabia have previously said more than once that excessively high rate of oil extraction threaten to exhaust the country's resources and tnerefore are not in the national interest. Miller, trying to exert pressure on the Saudi leaders, declared that a reduction in oil extraction would lead to a new price increase and a corresponding increase in the level of inflation. He had in mind that inflation, a fall in the rate for the dollar, would affect Saudi Arabia's investment of many billions of dollars in American banks. As far as the price of oil is concerned, in Riyadh they are talking about raising it from $18 to $23.50 a barrel, which is 259 liters. The majority of OPEC countries sell it at this price. This intention of Saudi Arabia's is due to the fact that the American oil concerns are reselling fuel at speculative prices, making huge profits, while Saudi Arabia, as a result of these machinations, is losing $100 million a day.

ISRAELI FIGURES 'INCITING' U.S. TO ARMED ACTION AGAINST IRAN

LD261347 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 Nov 79 p 5 LD

[Yu. Glukhov "Rejoinder": "Instigators"]

[Text] The REUTER news agency has reported, citing Israeli radio, that Israeli Defense Minister E. Weizmann is pressing for U.S. military interference in Iran to release the American hostages. "Otherwise what is the point of an American aircraft carrier cruising in the Indian Ocean when events such as the seizure of the U.S. Embassy in Tehran are occurring," he stated. After this Weizmann had a meeting with the U.S. ambassador and military attache.

Belligerent notes were also sounded in a statement by former Israeli Foreign Miniser M. Dayan in New York. "If the United States decides to use its troops," he said, "It can count on military airfields in Sinai." (This is obviously a reference to Israeli airfields on occupied Egyptian territory--Y.G.)

The Israeli elite is fanning military hysteria around the Iran events at a time when the Pentagon is engaged in a show of force in regions adjacent to Iran and U.S. warships are being concentrated in the Persian Gulf. Under these conditions the Israeli figures' statements are nothing but overt incitement.

ANTI-AMERICAN FEELING; KHOMEYNI CALL TO ARMS IN IRAN

LD271008 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0130 GMT 27 Nov 79 LD

[From the "International Diary" program, presented by Viktor Anikin]

[Text] Meetings and demonstrations under the slogan of Struggle Against American Imperialism are taking place in practically all Iranian towns.

Hundreds of thousands of people are participating. Ayatollah Khomeyni, speaking on Iranian radio, addressed an appeal to the country's armed forces to be ready for a holy war with the United States. He said: We should mobilize the whole Iranian people to the struggle against them. In case war breaks out, Ayatollah Khomeyni suggested that 20 million young Iranians start military training.

AP reports from Tehran that Bani Sadr, Iran's acting foreign minister, has welcomed the UN secretary general's call to convene a session of the UN Security Council to discuss the Iranian-American crisis.

For his part Carter, the U.S. President, has said that he is not very optimistic about the forthcoming Security Council session. Carter emphasized that the United States had no intention of condemning the shah's regime.

Here is another report from Tehran. REUTER, citing PARS, the official Iranian news agency, says that the POLISARIO Front will open a mission soon in Tehran. As is known, the POLISARIO Front is waging an armed struggle for the independence of Western Sahara, the former Spanish colony handed over to Morocco's control. More than 30 states have recognized the front as the legitimate representative of Western Sahara's population.

IRANIAN-KURDISH STATEMENT ISSUED ON 20-DAY CEASE-FIRE

LD261838 Moscow TASS in English 1750 GMT 26 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Tehran, November 26, TASS--Tehran Radio has broadcast the statement by the Central Committee of the Democratic Party of Iranian Kordestan upon completion of the second round of talks between a delegation of the central government and Kurdish religious and political figures.

The statement says that the Democratic Party supports Ayatollah Khomeyni's anti-imperialist stand and considers necessary to strengthen it for the defence of Iran's sovereignty and independence from a possible armed intervention of U.S. imperialism. The Iranian revolution has become a target of imperialist intrigues and aggressive threats from the USA and home reaction. In these conditions, the statement stresses, cooperation and mutual assistance of all forces of the revolution are necessary in order to foil the sinister plans of imperialism and reaction, support the present stand of Ayatollah Khomeyni for the defence of Iran's sovereignty and independence and solution of the national problem of the Kurdish people.

The Central Committee of the Democratic Party of Iranian Kordestan welcomes the peaceful way of settlement of the Kurdish crisis and the political talks started with the central government on this issue. Considering all these facts, the Democratic Party of Iranian Kordestan declares a 20-day ceasefire in Kordestan starting from November 24 and calls upon the government to refrain from any military operations and actions that may violate peace in that area. In case of a foreign aggression, the Democratic Party of Iranian Kordestan is ready to mobilize all of its forces for the defence of Iran's independence and territorial integrity jointly with other progressive forces. The ceasefire decision may remain in force further on, if armed units subordinated to the central authorities, which were sent there earlier from other areas of the country, are withdrawn from Kordestan within the next 15 days.

Religious-political leader of Iranian Kurds and chairman of the Coordination Council of Kurdistan, which was formed for talks with the government, Shaykh Hosseyni said in a BAMDAD newspaper interview that the Kurds do not want a continuation of the fratricidal war. This does not mean that we renounce the struggle for our national rights. We only propose a peaceful and not an armed way for the attainment of our goals. Shaykh Hosseyni pointed out that in demanding autonomy, the Kurdish people is not seeking separation from Iran, which historically is its homeland.

STATEMENT CALLS FOR SEVERING U.S. DIPLOMATIC, ECONOMIC TIES

LD261248 Moscow TASS in English 1223 GMT 26 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Tripoli, November 26, TASS--The General Secretariat of the All-Arab People's Congress and a delegation of Iran's Foreign Ministry called on the Arab countries to sever diplomatic and economic relations with the United States, discontinue oil deliveries to Washington and refuse to accept dollars as payment for oil. The appeal is contained in a statement, published here, on the end of the visit to Libya by the Iranian delegation. The All-Arab People's Congress, uniting progressive political parties, trade unions and public organizations of the Arab world, and the Iranian representatives called on the Arab governments to withdraw their funds from U.S. banks.

SOVIET-IRAQI TALKS ON OIL COOPERATION COMPLETED

LD261104 Moscow World Service in English 1000 GMT 26 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Soviet-Iraqi talks have been completed in Moscow on the prospects of cooperation in the oil industry. This country will give greater assistance to Iraq in developing oil deposits and increasing oil production in northern Rumaylah. The target is 42 million tons a year.

U.S., ISRAELI EGYPTIAN POLICIES BEAR ON KEY, UNSTABLE MIDEAST

LD250238 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 24 Nov 79 LD

["Moscow Viewpoint" program with Valentin Zorin, the Soviet television and radio political commentator; Yevgeniy Primakov, the director of the Institute of Oriental Studies of the Soviet Academy of Sciences; and Oleg Grinevskiy, the head of the Middle East Department at the Soviet Foreign Ministry.]

[Excerpt] The subject of today's program is the Middle East situation. First here is how this situation is viewed by Valentin Zorin:

Unquestionably the Middle East situation is today one of the most explosive in the world and could have dire consequences for international peace and security. To my mind, says Valentin Zorin, there are at least three elements that make the political issues involved in this situation so important. First, there is the absence of stability in this part of the globe; then, there is its strategic importance since the area lies at the intersection of many air, sea and land routes; and, finally, there is the exceptional natural wealth of the Middle East, above all its oil. And there is hardly a need to speak of the economic importance of oil today. Let me just add that the latest developments in Iran and the crisis in American-Iranian relations have further (?accentuated) the role the Middle East problems play in world politics and the dangers inherent in the fact that the problems of the Middle East have not been resolved for a (?very) long period now.

And now what are the main reasons why the Middle East situation has lately been aggravated? Here is how this question is answered by Oleg Grinevskiy, the head of the Middle East Department at the Soviet Foreign Ministry:

There are several reasons why the Middle East situation has become so acute. But the most important is clearly Israel's continued policy of aggression and expansionism towards the neighboring Arab countries. Of course, no small contribution to the present tension is also being made by those who back that policy. With the passage of time this policy of expansionism assumes different forms. Just now it is being pursued under cover of the separate treaty concluded by Israel, Egypt and the United States.

Moreover, the Tel Aviv leaders do not even deem it necessary to conceal that this treaty has actually given them a free hand in pursuing their aggressive policy toward their Arab neighbors. And the United States through this treaty is now trying to strengthen its military and political posture in the Middle East. It is working to (?fan) differences between individual Arab countries and to foment religious strife. Still, the developments in the region are in ever greater measure being shaped by the opposition to the separate treaty. The United States, Egypt and Israel have for a long time now been trying to find some country or leader who would join in the current talks between Israel and Egypt and who would thereby elevate these talks from their present status of bilateral and separate talks but although 3 years have now passed not one country or leader willing to do so has been found by either Tel Aviv or Washington or Cairo.

And the Arab summit just held in Tunis reaffirmed the policy of opposing the separate treaty. It reaffirmed the determination of the Arab states to continue their economic and political opposition to the separate treaty. Next, let's hear about the historical background to the present deadlock in the Middle East. This is examined by Dr Yevgeniy Primakov, a member of the Soviet Academy of Sciences and the director of its Institute of Oriental Studies. He said the following: During the October war of 1973 Henry Kissinger, at that time the American secretary of state flew to Moscow, and during those trying days a joint Soviet-American resolution was worked out and submitted to the UN Security Council. For the first time in the history of the Middle East conflict the ending of the war in the Middle East was firmly linked to starting the process of a political settlement. That was how the Geneva conference was convened. The conditions were created for progress towards a general Middle East settlement. But soon this gave way to Kissinger's shuttle diplomacy. The United States created a situation conducive to continuing the search for a separate Egyptian-Israeli settlement divorsed from general settlement. That was the situation just before the new administration took over in the United States. When President Carter assumed office two trends became apparent in American Middle East policy. One was the search for some general settlement, but the other was a stubborn persistence in seeking separate settlements, far removed from the road toward a comprehensive peace. Later, however, there was the visit of the Soviet foreign minister, Andrey Gromyko, to the United States in 1977. Soviet diplomacy and Soviet policy generally succeeded at that time in bringing about the joint Soviet-American declaration on the Middle East. This seemed to have cleared the way to a new stage of opportunity; a stage of earnest effort; for the Arab countries had reacted to the declaration favorably; and so had the Palestine Liberation Organization. The road to a Middle East settlement appeared open again. It was at that time that As-Sadat made his voyage to Jerusalem. American representatives often say this voyage came as a complete surprise to them. But just about a year ago a white paper was published in Egypt which made it clear that no other than President Carter transmitted to As-Sadat's statement in which he expressed his readiness to meet the Israeli leader anywhere, not excluding Jerusalem. President Carter added (?the President's) letter to his own addressed to As-Sadat. Washington thus appeared to (?have) adopted a two-faced posture.

Finally, what is a just comprehensive Middle East settlement? Oleg Grinevskiy supplies the answer: Of course, not any settlement can bring real peace to the Middle East. A peace based on aggression, on the seizure of foreign soil cannot be just and therefore cannot be stable. Similarly a peace would not be stable if it rode roughshod over the rights and interests of some people and states in the Middle East. This applies first and foremost to the Arab people of Palestine who are waging a courageous fight for their indepenedence and for the establishment of a state of their own. It also of course applies to the people of the state of Israel if they want to live in peace and security. This being so, a just and stable peace can be reached in the Middle East only if certain conditions are met. These conditions are, first, the complete and unconditional withdrawal of the Israeli forces from all the Arab territories they occupied in 1967; secondly, the legitimate rights of the Palestinians have to be safeguarded, including their right to self-determination and the setting up of an independent state of their own. And of course the rights of all the states in the area to an independent existence and to security have to be assured. And those are precisely the objectives of the policy followed by the Soviet Union and the other countries of the socialist community. All along they have been working for a just and comprehensive settlement in the Middle East.

COMMENTARY ON LONDON CONFERENCE ON RHODESIA

Deadlock at Conference

LD242018 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 24 Nov 79 LD

[Text] The Rhodesian conference, which has been meeting in London for 11 weeks, has become deadlocked again. Evaluating the situation that has come about, observers are noting that the reason for the latest crisis is the striving of the British authorities to achieve a settlement to the Rhodesia problem which is to their advantage. The thought behind London's proposal, Nkomo, one of the leaders of the Patriotic Front, stressed, is an attempt to eradicate not only the front but also the national liberation movement of Zimbabwe as a whole. He warned of the most serious consequences with which the implementation of the British settlement plan is fraught. Nkomo pointed to the danger of a military coup, which is being prepared by the troops of the Salisbury regime.

British 'Blackmail'

LD231422 Moscow TASS in English 1135 GMT 23 Nov 79 LD

[Text] London, November 23, TASS--At the constitutional conference on Rhodesia Britain continues resorting to blackmail tactics, seeking to make representatives of the national liberation movement to agree to the version of settlement of the Rhodesian problem which is to the liking of the West. At a meeting, held on Thursday, British Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington advanced a somewhat renewed version of the British ceasefire plan, which has been turned down by the Zimbabwe Patriotic Front, and which does not take into account a number of just and principled demands of the Zimbabwe Patriotic Front: disbandment of Selous Scouts punitive units, confiscation of arms from white settlers, efficient control over the ceasefire on the part of Commonwealth countries. As to British proposals, writes the MORNING STAR, they can ensure only a temporary cessation of hostilities.

Lord Carrington has again announced an ultimatum, demanding that the Zimbabwe Patriotic Front should give on Monday a reply to London's proposals. Meanwhile, that plan has not yet been discussed. And the Salisbury delegation avoids discussion of the ceasefire plan with the Patriotic Front. Obvious is Britain's collusion with the Salisbury regime, said Robert Mugabe, co-leader of the Zimbabwe Patriotic Front. Agreement cannot be reached, he said, if the question of ceasefire is not properly discussed. Joshua Nkomo, another co-leader of the Patriotic Front, described as "blackmail" London's demand that the Zimbabwe Patriotic Front should stop transferring its forces as a condition for suspension of Rhodesian military's bandit attacks on Zambia's territory. Britain, he stressed, should demand that Salisbury end these barbarous actions.

S. African Interference

LD261106 Moscow in Portuguese to Africa 2030 GMT 24 Nov 79 LD

[Text] South African Prime Minister Pieter Botha has said in a televised interview that Pretoria does not rule out the possibility of an armed intervention in Rhodesia. In a speech some time later, Prime Minister Muzorewa underlined that he will support a South African armed intervention if chaos erupts in Rhodesia. Muzorewa explained that by chaos he meant a situation in which his party was likely to be defeated in the elections and the Zimbabwe Patriotic Front would accede to power. Here is a commentary in this connection by Aleksandr Belkin:

As one can see, Salisbury and Pretoria intend to resort to any measures, even to the use of force, in order to prevent the Patriotic Front acceding to power. Precisely for this reason the Muzorewa government insists that the Zimbabwe Patriotic Front units should, during the transitional period, be stationed in camps specially set up in remote areas of Rhodesia and outside its boundaries. [as heard]

As General Peter Walls, commander of combined operations in Rhodesia has said, the British governor should entrust the government security forces and other punitive bodies of the Rhodesian regime with the task of monitoring the ceasefire. The fact that Muzorewa approves of a South African armed invasion should not come as a surprise to anybody since he has been enjoying the favors of Pretoria for a long time.

It is known, for instance, that the South African Government subsidized the Rhodesian parliamentary election campaign of both Muzorewa and another African puppet, Chikerema, in April of this year. As soon as he took up the post of prime minister the bishop paid a visit to South Africa during which he debated the prospects of concluding a joint defense pact with the Pretoria regime. Now he is not absolutely confident that he will be able to remain in power after fresh elections, and is therefore banking his hopes exclusively on the South African troops.

It is not difficult to explain the bellicose stand adopted by the South African authorities towards the situation in Rhodesia. If a popular government accedes to power in Salisbury, the racist-colonialist zone in southern Africa will be considerably reduced. A victory of the Zimbabwean patriots would be yet another powerful encouragement to the liberation struggle in the Republic of South Africa itself. Apart from that, the Pretoria ruling circles fear the fate of their investments in the Rhodesian economy, which exceed 400 million pounds sterling.

On demagogically agreeing in London to hold fresh elections in Rhodesia, the Muzorewa-Smith regime, backed by the South African racists, continues to pursue a policy designed to exclude the Zimbabwe Patriotic Front from power. They intend to do it by inviting the interventionists into the country.

IZVESTIYA VIEWS WESTERN RESPONSIBILITY FOR S. AFRICAN A-BOMB

LD261325 [Editorial Report LD] Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian in the 18 November 1979 Morning Edition carries on page 5 a 2,000-word article by A. Nikanorov under the rubric "Behind the Scenes of Events" entitled "Criminal Alliance with the Racists" following the detection of a nuclear explosion in the vicinity of the Republic of South Africa. The article traces the assistance given by Western countries, primarily the United States, the FRG, Britain and France to South Africa in nuclear technology in return for uranium. The article says that "since it controls nuclear materials, the Pretoria regime is able to extend its military ties with the Western powers and thus step up its aggressive policy in Africa." The article also observes that "the plans nurtured in Pretoria fully accord with the West's strategy which is striving at any cost to protect the interests of their monopolies on the African Continent and slow down the national liberation movements."

HISTORIAN RECALLS SOVIET AID TO MOZAMBIQUE

LD261453 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 15 Nov 79 p 3 LD

[Doctor of Historical Sciences A. Khazanov article: "Mozambique: Stages of Struggle"]

[Excerpt] The Government of the People's Republic of Mozambique is waging a determined struggle against the maneuvers of imperialism, colonialism and racism in southern Africa and lending resolute support to the Zimbabwe and Namibian peoples' struggle for freedom. FRELIMO considers itself part of the world revolutionary movement. [paragraph continues]

It therefore strives to strengthen friendly relations with socialist countries. S. Machel, president of Mozambique and chairman of FRELIMO, has noted that the Mozambique people consider the socialist countries their natural allies. These countries, he said, are our allies in the ideological, political, diplomatic and social spheres, since we stand for a common cause and fight for common aims. In Maputo in March 1977 a treaty of friendship and cooperation between the USSR and Mozambique was signed, which not only consolidated the fraternal friendship between our peoples but also predetermined paths for developing cooperation in the two peoples' interests for the next two decades.

Soviet-Mozambique cooperation is developing in many directions. Soviet engineers, doctors and teachers are working in Mozambique. Talking about the significance of the Soviet Union's aid to Mozambique, S. Machel has noted: "The Soviet people have not only accomplished the Great October Socialist Revolution....They have not only built socialism in their own country, but they have helped other peoples to gain their freedom, to throw off the yoke of capitalist exploitation and embark on the path of socialist development."

Soviet people have a profound faith in the great, creative strength of the peoples who have thrown off the yoke of colonialism and wish them success on their chosen path of independence and social progress.

USSR AIDED GUINEA TO SECURE POLITICAL, ECONOMIC INDEPENDENCE

LD231524 Moscow in English to Africa 1700 GMT 22 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Nine years ago, imperialists resorted to the services of mercenaries in a bid to overthrow the progressive government of the Guinean People's Revolutionary Republic. However, thanks to the courage and staunchness of the people and of the armed forces the invaders were repulsed. In the days of trial all true friends of independent Africa came out in defense of Guinea's sovereignty. The Soviet Union was one of the first to denounce the imperialist aggression and voice solidarity with the struggle waged by the Guinean people. Our correspondent, Gennadiy Vedenyapin, reports from Guinea:

Today the working people of Guinea, guided by the Democratic Party, are steadily advancing a long the road of social reforms. The decisions of the latest party congress proved once again that these changes are being carried out in the best interests of the working people. The government has outlined a wide program of housing construction. The system of education is being updated. Serious measures are being taken to promote agriculture and strengthen the government-owned sector of industry. Independent Guinea still faces many problems. Its cooperation with the socialist countries, primarily with the Soviet Union, plays an important role in solving these problems. Guineans are proud of the bauxite extracting complex in Kindia built and commissioned with Soviet assistance. This is the most powerful national enterprise and it has become a pillar to the entire government-owned sector. The bauxite complex is not the only project built with Soviet assistance. Other ones are a timber factory in (Zerekori), a cannery in Mamou, a polytechnical college and stadium in Conakry, the settlements of (Zimbaya) and (Grandes Chutes). All in all, during the years of equal and mutually beneficial cooperation, the Soviet Union has helped Guinea in building 25 industrial and social projects.

In one of his latest interviews, President Sekou Toure highly praised Guinea-Soviet cooperation. From the very first days of independence, he said, the Soviet Union has been giving great all-round assistance in our development. Guinean-Soviet cooperation has shown its real value in practice. It is an example of equality and mutual respect in relations between countries.

PRAVDA NOTES FAILURE OF U.S. ANTICOMMUNISM PLOY IN BOGOTA

LD200858 Moscow TASS in English 0630 GMT 20 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, November 20, TASS--"Anti-communism misfires", writes in PRAVDA Vadim Listov, commenting on the 13th conference of the commanders of the armed forces of 18 Latin American countries and the United States which was held in Bogota, the capital of Colombia. The agenda of the conference was dictated by the Pentagon, the author points out. It was formulated in a downright way: strategy of struggle against "subversive forces" inspired by "international communism".

"Though the conference was secret, reports appeared in the press that most active in Bogota was the Pentagon's representative, American General Ronald Adams. It was exactly that American general who intimidated Latin American countries with "a communist threat" and declared that the national liberation movement was "the doing of international communism".

"The Pentagon has decided to back up its 'arguments' by a demonstration of military force: Shortly before the conference a provocative landing of troops was made on the Guantanamo Base located on the territory of Cuba".

But not all was smooth for Washington at the conference, the PRAVDA commentator writes. Thus, representatives of the Andes group, referring to Nicaragua's example, stated in Bogota that political instability is rooted in unresolved socio-economic problems.

"In Bogota, representatives of armed forces of Latin American states refused to adopt general recommendations concerning struggle 'against international communism', on which the Pentagon's representatives insisted. That fact is rather indicative. The mounting national liberation movement in a number of Latin American countries tells on the sentiments of the most different circles".

BREZHNEV EXCHANGES MESSAGES WITH PANAMANIAN PRESIDENT

LD211129 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 Nov 79 p 2 LD

[TASS report: "Exchange of Telegrams"]

[Text] Leonid Ilich Brezhnev has sent President Aristides Royo of the Republic of Panama a telegram in which he conveyed to the friendly Panamanian people and to the country's president personally his sincere congratulations and best wishes on the national holiday--Panama's Independence Day.

In his reply telegram the president of the Republic of Panama expressed cordial gratitude for the congratulations and conveyed his best wishes to L.I. Brezhnev personally and also wishes for further prosperity to the Soviet people.

The telegrams express the hope that the good relations between the USSR and the Republic of Panama will undergo further development in the interests of both countries' peoples and for the good of peace and international security.

SUPREME SOVIET PLANNING, BUDGET COMMISSIONS HOLD SESSION

LD261619 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 Nov 79 p 2 LD

[TASS report: "Commissions' Session"]

[Text] A plenary session of the budget and planning commissions of the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of the Union and Soviet of Nationalities with the participation of representatives of other commissions of the USSR Supreme Soviet chambers was held in the Kremlin on 20 November.

The deputies discussed the results of the preliminary examination, conducted in preparatory commissions formed earlier, of the draft USSR state plan for economic and social development for 1980 and of the progress in fulfilling the USSR State Plan for Economic and Social Development in 1979, of the draft USSR state budget for 1980 and of the report on the implementation of the USSR state budget in 1978, and also the draft co-reports of the Soviet of the Union and Soviet of Nationalities standing commissions to separate sessions of the chambers.

The session prepared draft conclusions on the plan and the budget which will be examined at the concluding sessions of the commissions of the chambers.

Taking part in the session were V.V. Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, I.A. Abdukarimov, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, A.P. Shitikov and V.P. Ruben, chairmen of the USSR Supreme Soviet chambers, M.P. Georgadze, secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, chairmen of standing commissions of the USSR Supreme Soviet chambers and USSR ministers.

LEGISLATIVE PROPOSES COMMISSIONS OF USSR SUPREME SOVIET MEET

LD262001 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 26 Nov 79 LD

[Text] In the Kremlin today, there was a joint session of the legislative proposals commissions of the Soviet of the Union and the Soviet of Nationalities of the USSR Supreme Soviet. In accordance with instructions from the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the commissions examined a draft law on the USSR Supreme Court, a draft law on the USSR Procuracy, a draft law on state arbitration in the USSR and a draft law on the legal profession in the USSR. Reports by the heads of preparatory deputies' commissions on the above-mentioned draft laws--Deputies Sabaneyev, Prokhorov and Yeremey--were heard.

After discussion, and taking account of the amendments and additions introduced, the commissions approved the draft laws and adopted a decision to send them to the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium to be submitted for examination by the next session of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

The session was addressed by commission Chairman Gorbachev and Botvin. Taking part in the work of the commissions were Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; Shitikov and Ruben, chairmen of chambers of the USSR Supreme Soviet; Georgadze, secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; Smirnov, chairman of the USSR Supreme Court; Rudenko, prosecutor general; Terebilov, USSR minister of justice; Shchelokov, USSR minister of internal affairs; Anisimov, chief arbiter of the State Board of Arbitration attached to the USSR Council of Ministers, and heads of other USSR ministries and departments.

KUNAYEV ADDRESSES RAYON-LEVEL PARTY OFFICIALS IN ALMA-ATA

AU261139 Alma-Ata Domestic Service in Russian 1510 GMT 24 Nov 79 AU

[Summary] The higher party school in Alma-Ata has completed instruction at another round of inter-republican courses for improving the qualifications of party and soviet workers. The students--rural raykom first secretaries from Kazakhstan and Kirgiziya--studied topical problems concerning Marxist-Leninist theory and the practice of communist construction, the world-wide revolutionary process and the foreign political activity of the CPSU, the party's agrarian policy, improvements in the economic mechanism, improving the effectiveness of agricultural work and the quality of work, the style and methods of party leadership. Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee secretaries Imashev, Miroshkin and Trofimov; Mukashev, Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee Bureau member and Kazakh trade unions council chairman; Plotnikov, Kazakh Supreme Soviet Presidium deputy chairman; and other officials lectured at the courses.

"The students met Comrade Kunayev, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee first secretary, and Ashimov, Kazakh Council of Ministers chairman. In his speech Comrade Kunayev emphasized the importance of intensifying the organization and political educational work carried out by party organizations to implement the decisions of the historic 25th CPSU Congress and of the July 1978 CPSU Central Committee Plenum, to comply with Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's advice and instructions concerning the party's agrarian policy, to meet in a worthy way the 110th anniversary of Vladimir Ilich Lenin's birthday and the 60th anniversary of the Kazakh SSR and the Kazakh Communist Party. Comrade Kunayev paid particular attention to problems concerning a better utilization of reserves at kolkhozes, sovkhozes, industrial enterprises and projects, improvements in the efficiency and quality of work, the struggle for fulfilling the 5-year plan, a smooth completion of the cattle wintering, and further increasing the output and sales to the state of farm and animal produce. Constant solicitude about the training, selection and distribution of party and soviet cadres, further improvements in organizational and ideological work and the development of wide socialist competitions are of great importance for accomplishing the tasks set."

The students expressed cordial gratitude to the Communist Party for the great solicitude about improving the ideopolitical standards and the businesslike qualities of cadres, and assured that they will exert every effort and skill to successfully implement the 25th CPSU Congress decisions.

ACADEMICIAN SEES CONSISTENT IMPLEMENTATION OF FREEDOM OF CONSCIENCE

LD261653 Ashkhabad TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA in Russian 13 Nov 79 p 2 LD

[Doctor of Philosophical Sciences N. Kuliyev article under the rubric "For the Assistance of the Propagandist and Agitator: "Freedom of Conscience and Atheist Education"]

[Text] Freedom of conscience.... It is well known that a substantial contribution was made to the elaboration of this problem by the 18th century French materialists, the Russian revolutionary democrats and such philosophers as Benedict Spinoza, Ludwing Feuerbach and others.

However, a lack of understanding of the social roots of religion is characteristic of pre-Marxist atheism in general, by virtue of its historical limitations. That is why it was unable to point out the correct ways of liberating the conscience from religious prejudices.

Revealing the main shortcomings of the teaching of the 17th and 18th century enlighteners, Karl Marx wrote: "The religious interpretation of the real world can only disappear totally when the relationships of people's practical everyday life are expressed in transparant and reasonable ties between themselves and nature." It is clear from this tenet of Marx that the complete overcoming of religion is associated with a radical change in the social conditions of the people's life, with the elimination of the class exploitative system, which contains the class and social roots of religion, and with the building of a new, communist society and thereby the elimination of the factors giving rise to belief in God.

Guided by the scientific tenets of Marxism-Leninism, the party of the proletariat elaborated a clear, precise stance with respect to religion and the church. Vladimir Ilich Lenin indicated that Marxist tactics with respect to religion were deeply and consistently thought out by Marx and Engels and are a direct, inevitable deduction from dialectical materialism. Developing the Marxist theory of atheism further, V.I. Lenin elaborated the scientific foundations of the Communist Party's policy with respect to religion and the church. He always resolved questions of religion in relation to the tasks facing the working class and the atmosphere of the class struggle.

A precise definition of the workers' party attitude toward religion was given by V.I. Lenin in his well-known work "Socialism and Religion." "Religion," he says, "must be declared a private matter. The attitude of socialists toward religion is usually expressed in those words. But the meaning of those words must be defined precisely, so as not to cause any misunderstandings. We demand that religion be a private matter with respect to the state, but we cannot consider religion a private matter with respect to our own party. The state must have nothing to do with religion, and religious societies must not be connected with state power."

Since its birth the CPSU has opposed both persecutions with respect to any religion whatever, and state support for religion, and has demanded the proclamation of freedom of conscience in our country and the separation of church from state and school from church. At the Second Russian Social Democratic Workers' Party Congress in 1903, our party incorporated that thesis in its program. After the victory of the Great October Socialist Revolution and the establishment of the dictatorship of the proletariat one of the Soviet Government's first practical measures was the historic decree on the separation of church from state and school from church, issued on 23 January 1918 and prepared and signed by V.I. Lenin. By this Leninist decree the Soviet Government, having proclaimed the freedom to profess any religion and the right of every citizen to be an atheist, thereby freed people from all the acts of force on their consciences which they suffered under tsarism from the state, the church, Roman Catholic churches, mosques and so forth and made them independent of religious oppression.

With the separation of church from state the Soviet Government did not and does not interfere in religious organizations' internal life. At the same time the Soviet state, with a view to protecting complete freedom of conscience, keeps an eye open to insure that nobody persecutes Soviet citizens for their religious convictions. A special organ has been created to resolve questions which arise and to serve as liaison between the state and religious associations--the USSR Council of Ministers Council for Religious Affairs, and agents [upolnomochennyye] of this council working in union and autonomous republics, krays and oblasts.

As for Muslim religious organizations, they have four territorial spiritual administrations in our country--in Tashkent, Ufa, Baku and Buynaks. Like all Soviet people's rights, freedom of conscience is not only proclaimed in our country, but is consistently implemented. Article 52 of the new USSR Constitution states: "USSR citizens are guaranteed freedom of conscience, that is, the right to profess any religion or to profess none, to perform religious duties or to conduct atheist propaganda. Incitement to enmity and hatred in connection with religious beliefs is forbidden. The church in the USSR is separate from the state, and school from church."

In our country believers and unbelievers are equal before the law. Hence the inadmissibility of flouting believers' rights and offending their religious sensibilities. Our laws say that discrimination against believers in the form of substantial limitation of their rights is punishable as a crime. On the other hand, the new provision indicated above in Article 52 is also aimed at protecting atheists against a hostile attitude toward them on the part of champions of religious ideology.

The consistent implementation of freedom of conscience is by no means in contradiction with the fact that the Communist Party, regarding religion as a reactionary, anti-scientific world outlook alien to the working people's vital interests, wages a steady ideological struggle for its complete eradication and considers this struggle an important constituent part of all its ideological work.

Bourgeois propaganda seeks to pass off the ideological struggle against religious ideology in socialist countries--and above all in the USSR--as the forcible foisting of an atheistic world outlook on believers. For instance, the West German ideologist (V. Mazer) in his book "Comrades Do Not Pray: Communism's Struggle Against the Church" tries to substantiate the thesis that the Soviet Union has allegedly renounced Engels' and Lenin's principle of sparing believers' feelings and that all the CPSU's measures, particularly those which encourage atheist propaganda, constitute flagrant violations of freedom of conscience.

Bourgeois "specialists" in national and religious questions seek to depict the policy of the CPSU and the Soviet state with respect to Muslim believers as a selfish policy. Here the party's demands for a cautious approach to Muslim religious customs are regarded as a "temporary flirtation" with Muslims. They even go so far as to say that the Central Asian republics have obtained national independence allegedly at the cost of "...renouncing the principles of Islam." These penpushers compare the policy of the CPSU and the Soviet state with respect to Muslim believers with a colonial policy. And the well-known English anti-Sovietist W. (Kolarz) asserts in his book "Religion in the Soviet Union" that there are two Russias now--the official Russia of the 5-year plans, sputniks, and colossal scientific, political and diplomatic achievements and the unofficial Russia of believers hostile to all that is official.

In the present ideological struggle our ideological opponents are putting forward the old idea of the identity of the religious community and the national community, the identity of the particular features of the religious psychology and national psychological and everyday attitudes. That same Walter (Kolarz), distorting the nature of atheist propaganda in our country, tries to prove that "...nationality and religion are almost identical in the eastern provinces of the Russian Empire, as throughout the east," and therefore that "the struggle against religion on those territories was a struggle against national culture, and also national traditions."

This concept is also preached by the authors of the collection "The Present Situation of Islam in Russia," published in Istanbul in Turkish in 1966. They try to convince us that Islam is an inalienable part of the national way of life among the people of Turkestan.

The religion and the national customs and traditions of Turkestan Muslims are so interwoven and interconnected, they say, that attempts to separate them will be unsuccessful. Similar ideas are put forward by the emigre journal (Milli Turkestan). Bourgeois ideologists, by virtue of the fallaciousness of their methodological principles, cannot draw the line between the national and the religious. Metaphysically transferring the particular features of the interaction between the national and the religious in the conditions of feudalism and capitalism to socialism, bourgeois ideologists thereby try to discredit the CPSU's nationalities policy.

All this is a vile slander and is clearly refuted by the history of the development of the atheist movement in national republics and oblasts of our country. It must not be forgotten that in its acts of ideological sabotage against socialism, imperialism seeks to animate nationalist and religious prejudices. The enemies of the Soviet Union, socialism, communism and proletarian internationalism pin great hopes on nationalism and religion. The U.S. State Department instructions concerning the content of Voice of America broadcasts say: "Make use of the method of setting one people against another, one population group against another, the majority against the minority. This is very important...." They go on to say: "Make use of national differences, set Estonians, Lithuanians, Belorussians and Ukrainians against Russians, sow national discord." Radio Liberty tries to drive a wedge into the Soviet peoples' friendship by broadcasting in Russian about the danger for the Russians of being swallowed up by "aliens," and in other Soviet national languages it intimidates the people with the idea of Russification.

Imperialism sets far-reaching goals in its anti-Soviet and anticommunist propaganda--by means of ideological influence on the masses' consciousness and of religious propaganda, to undermine the gains of socialism. Senator Sparkman spoke of this openly, for instance: "A change in the situation in the Soviet Union is only possible as a result of internal evolution. For this to become a reality, constant ideological influence by us on the Soviet people is necessary. This must be aimed at young people by means of propaganda of the American way of life, at the middle generation by means of kindling private property instincts, and at old people by means of activating religion."

Foreign centers of lies and misinformation have notably stepped up their hostile activity against the Turkmenskaya SSR too. They disseminate misinformation about the republic, shamelessly propagandize revisionism, nationalism, pan-Turkism and pan-Islamism and trying, on the one hand, to distort the real achievements of the Turkmenskaya SSR in the sphere of political, socioeconomic and cultural development, and on the other to judge the republic's socialist transformations from nationalist positions.

Various methods and means are used in this task: The dissemination of tendentiously selected information and slanderous, malicious fabrications about the life of Turkmenistan's working people.

In the conditions of the exacerbation of the ideological struggle, when nationalism is becoming one of imperialism's main stakes in its subversive activity against real socialism, questions of patriotic and international education are becoming particularly topical. It is necessary to step up the struggle against religious survivals, educating the working people in the spirit of scientific atheism. All this was spoken of in detail at the 18th Turkmenistan CP Central Committee plenum, which examined the republican party organization's tasks in fulfilling the CPSU Central Committee resolution "On Further Improving Ideological and Political Education Work." Guided by that CPSU Central Committee resolution and the 18th Turkmenistan CP Central Committee plenum decisions, the republic's party, soviet, trade union and Komsomol organizations are waging an implacable struggle against harmful remnants of the past and stepping up scientific atheist propaganda.

The implementation of freedom of conscience and the experience of atheist education in the USSR are of great international significance. The Soviet state's historical and contemporary experience is also used widely by the other socialist community countries.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS

NEW MINISTRY TO COORDINATE SIBERIAN, FAR EAST DEVELOPMENT

LD270043 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1625 GMT 26 Nov 79 LD

["A New Construction Ministry"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 26 November (TASS)--The increasingly active involvement of the eastern regions in economic development has made it necessary to create a new construction ministry in the Soviet Union. Shaped by the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, it will coordinate construction work over a huge area--from Lake Baykal in Siberia to the Pacific Ocean coastline.

The development of the eastern regions is a global strategic trend of Soviet economic development. The west of the country, which provides three-quarters of the industrial output, has almost exhausted its raw material resources. It is in Siberia and the Far East that the basic growth of production of such important products and raw materials as electricity, ferrous and nonferrous metals, oil and natural gas, coal and cellulose must be centered now and in the future.

The new ministry will in the first instance deal with industrial and construction in the Far East, where several hundred machine-building and metalworking works are already in operation. They produce machine tools, ships, electro-technical instruments, agricultural machinery and means of automation and control of production.

The new ministry will also be concerned with construction in the sphere of thermal and hydraulic electrical power stations. The latest important building site is the power station on the Bureya River, which provides energy for a vast economic region. The scale of construction of the maritime port at Wrangel Bay, one of the largest in the Far East, is also to be extended.

The new department will gear its main efforts towards a construction program in the region of the 3,200 km Baykal-Amur railway. Several large industrial complexes mining coal, smelting metal and processing timber are to be located here. The population in the area of the railway will increase considerably when it is completed. For that reason the new ministry will have to embark on housing construction on a wide scale in the railway zone.

DIRECTOR OF UKRAINIAN INDUSTRIAL COMPLEX FIRED

LD211148 Moscow in Serbo-Croatian to Yugoslavia 2030 GMT 19 Nov 79 LD

[Excerpt] Fomenko, director of a large industrial firm in the Ukraine, was dismissed from his post at the request of the trade unions. He violated the democratic principles of resolving production questions which leaders at all levels are obliged to respect. This director exceeded his powers and ignored the views of the trade union committee in the distribution of awards and of apartments for workers.

KAZAKHSTAN OBKOM PLENUMS DISCUSS ECONOMIC SHORTCOMINGS

LD231649 Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 6 Nov 79 p 2 LD

[KAZTAG report: "Obkom Plenums"]

[Text] Tselinograd--An obkom plenum discussed tasks of the oblast party organizations in implementing the CPSU Central Committee resolution "On Further Improving the Economic Mechanism and Tasks of the Party and State Organs" and the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution "On Improving Planning and Increasing the Impact of the Economic Mechanism on Raising Production Efficiency and Labor Quality." Z.M. Shaydarov, second secretary of the Kazakhstan CP Obkom, delivered a report.

Over the first 3 years and 9 months of the 5-year plan the oblast has given the national economy above-plan output from various industries worth R25.8 million. At the same time it was noted that some enterprises are not coping with the plan. There are serious shortcomings and omissions in planning and labor organization. Labor productivity is growing only feebly at a number of installations, losses of working time are being allowed to occur and the proportion of output bearing the state seal of quality is low. Measures are planned to eliminate the shortcomings and further improve the leadership of the economic sphere.

The plenum also discussed tasks in the sphere of party organization on further improving work with letters and reception of working people in the light of the demands of the 25th CPSU Congress. The keynote speaker, Obkom Secretary I.I. Timoshenko, and others, noted that the party had adopted over 30 resolutions on questions of consumer, medical and municipal services for the population, improving trade, raising the quality of construction and consumer goods production, on improving the work of transport and on other questions in the working people's interests. It is essential to insure that they are fully implemented.

Kustanay--An obkom plenum has been held here. A.M. Borodin, first secretary of the Kazakhstan CP Obkom, delivered a report on the oblast party organization's tasks in implementing the CPSU Central Committee resolution "On Further Improving the Economic Mechanism and Tasks of the Party and State Organs" and the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution "On Improving Planning and Increasing the Impact of the Economic Mechanism on Raising Production Efficiency and Labor Quality."

The key note speaker and other speakers stressed that the resolutions adopted were welcomed by communists and all the oblast's working people as a new manifestation of the party and state's concern for the further development of the economy and growth of the people's well-being. Party organizations and labor collectives have done a great deal to improve production efficiency, accelerate scientific and technical progress and improve the structure and methods of economic management. The number of small-scale enterprises has been reduced, nine computing centers and automated control systems for technological processes have been created and the number of comprehensively mechanized and automated sectors, shops, and production units have been increased.

It was also noted that industry workers are still not fully utilizing production reserves. Some 26 labor collectives failed to fulfill the plan for the sale of output and 34 failed to meet labor productivity plans. Measures have been planned to eliminate shortcomings and improve economic management.

SHEVARDNADZE RECEIVES MINISTER KOSTOUSOV IN TBILISI

LD231409 Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 30 Oct 79 p 1 LD

[Unattributed report: "For the Further Development of the Machine Tool and Tool Building Industry in the Georgian SSR"]

[Excerpt] Comrade A.I. Kostousov, USSR minister of machine tool and tool building industry, has visited Georgia. He visited the Tbilisi machine tool building production association, the Tbilisi tool building, fitter's tools and "Tsentrolit" plants, the Rustavi "Tsentrolit" plant and Design and Technological Research Institute in machine building and electrical equipment, familiarized himself with the activity of their collectives and met with workers and specialists.

A meeting took place between Comrade Kostousov and Comrade E.A. Shevardnadze, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Georgian CP Central Committee, and members of the Georgian CP Central Committee bureau.

Comrade Kostousov took part in the work of the Georgian CP Central Committee Bureau, at which the question of the sector's further development was discussed.

SCHEVARDNADZE REPORTS TO TBILISI PARTY ECONOMIC AKIV MEETING

LD231312 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 22 Nov 79 LD

[Text] A meeting of the party-economic aktiv of Georgia took place in Tbilisi today. There was discussion of the decision of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers on measures to increase the output of southern and subtropical crops and the further accelerated development of agriculture of the Georgian SSR.

A report was delivered by Shevardnadze, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the republican Communist Party Central Committee. He stressed that in the next few years rates of drainage and melioration work unprecedented before now, the construction of major animal husbandry complexes and the mechanization and electrification of agriculture were being planned.

RASHIDOV ADDRESSES BUKHARSKAYA OBLAST ECONOMIC AKTIV

LD231619 [Editorial Report LD] Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 2 November 1979 front-pages an UZTAG report entitled "There Are 535,000 and There Will Be 635,000 Tons of Bukhara 'White Gold'" on a 1 November Bukharskaya Oblast party economic aktiv meeting to discuss cotton harvest work. The report says that "Sh. R. Rashidov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Uzbekistan CP Central Committee" addressed the meeting.

MASEROV, GAPUROV ADDRESS MEETINGS OF ECONOMIC AKTIVS

LD211232 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 20 Nov 79 LD

[Text] The tasks involved in fulfilling the resolutions of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers on the improvement of planning and perfecting the economic mechanism were discussed today at meetings of the Belorussian and Turkmen economic aktivs. Masherov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Belorussian CP Central Committee, spoke in Minsk; Gapurov, first secretary of the Turkmen CP Central Committee, spoke in Ashkhabad.

AGRICULTURAL AFFAIRS

RADIO REPORTS AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS 26 NOVEMBER

LD270522 [Editorial Report LD] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian on 26 November. Times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item:

Kazakh farmers have completed their fieldwork. All grain, fodder, technical and vegetable crops have been harvested on an area of 30 million hectares. The sowing of winter crops and the plowing of fallows have also been completed. (1100 GMT)

The dressing of winter crops is under way in the North Caucasus. In Krasnodarskiy Kray, this work has already been carried out from the air on 250,000 hectares. (1100 GMT)

The planting of afforestation strips continues in the south of the country. According to the USSR Ministry of Agriculture, this work has been carried out on about 300,000 hectares throughout the country this year. The task is to create complete protective systems on farms in steppe zones. Ukrainian scientists have calculated that this year, a dry one, the harvest of wheat and other grain crops was 15 percent higher than usual on the 340 farms in the republic with protective strips. The method is very effective in Altayskiy Kray, the Volga Valley, the Central Chernozem Zone and other regions. A particularly large amount of work is currently being carried out on the pasture land in Central Asia, Kazakhstan and the RSFSR; strips offer protection from drought and improve the fodder value of the land. (1100 GMT)

FARMS SUCCESSFULLY COMPLETE WINTER SEED STORAGE

LD231532 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 23 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Kolkhozes and sovkhozes in all union republics except the RSFSR, Georgia and Armenia have successfully dealt with the plan for storing seed for early grain crops. According to data from the Central Statistical Administration 99 percent of seed requirements have been stored in the country as a whole. Farms in Belorussia and Moldavia have stored more seed than planned. An interfarm exchange is now underway. In Kazakhstan stores are now being topped up from state resources. Incidentally, in the current year 4.3 million tons of grain and pulse seed have been stored in the state reserves. A great deal of work is now underway in the barns: Grain crop farmers are checking and cleaning seed. According to data from the state seed inspectorate, of the seed checked almost four fifths has been quality approved. Grain crop farmers in Belorussia, Ukraine and Azerbaijan are showing particular care with seed. Urgent measures are being applied to insure good quality grain for farms in the Soviet Baltic republics, where seed has been saturated due to difficult climatic conditions.

LIPETSKIY OBKOM CRITICIZES AGRICULTURAL SHORTCOMINGS

LD211701 [Editorial Report LD] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 November 1979 publishes on page 2 under the headline "When Control Is Weakened" a 2,000-word Lipetsk report by correspondent N. Utkin on a Lipetskiy Obkom plenum held to discuss shortcomings in the oblast's agriculture. Utkin reports that the plenum criticized various rayon leaders for their part in the shortcomings and noted that, although the obkom takes many decisions aimed at boosting agricultural production, no action is taken on them. The plenum also reportedly "sharply condemned the incorrect attitude toward the use of capital investments and their low return." Noting that the plenum outlined "specific measures aimed at boosting crop farming and stockraising," Utkin states that I. Kapustyan, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee Agriculture Department, spoke at the plenum.